

# THE NATIONAL Wool Grower

Volume XLIII

JULY, 1953

Number 7



*Committee Gathering at Shave Lake*

# Nice Looking Flock...BUT



*How Many Lambs will they raise?*

**FEED  
REX  
WHEAT  
GERM OIL**

For 20 years, sheep breeders feeding Rex Oil to rams and ewes reported a larger lamb crop, more twins, prompt and uniform settling with earlier lambs. Sheep fed Rex Oil breed earlier, and Rex aids in motility and viability of sperm of the rams.

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An Experiment Station in a preliminary study with Shropshires reported:

	Number of Ewes	Date First Ewe Lambed	Ewes Lambed by Feb. 10	Additional Ewes Lambed by Feb. 25	Ewes Failed to Lamb by Feb. 25	Sets of Twins	Single Lambs	Ewes Not Lambing	Total No. of Lambs	Lambing %	Ave. Wt. of Lambs
<b>REX OIL</b>	14	Jan. 6	12	0	2	6	8	0	20	143	7.12 lbs.
<b>CONTROLS</b>	22	Jan. 6	11	3	8	4	14	4	22	100	6.62 lbs.

University experiments prove that white muscle or "stiff lamb" disease has been and can be cured by Rex Wheat Germ Oil.

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#### USDA REORGANIZATION PLAN

The reorganization of the U. S. Department of Agriculture went into effect June 3rd. It transfers to the Secretary of Agriculture all official functions within the Department not now vested in the Secretary, with a few stated exceptions. It also provides for setting up two additional assistant secretaries and an administrative assistant secretary.

#### REVISION OF SHEEP TICK BULLETIN

A new revision of a bulletin on the control of sheep ticks has just been issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. It is Farmers Bulletin No. 2057 with Kemper and Peterson of the Bureau of Animal Industry as authors.

Single copies of F2057, "The Sheep Tick and Its Eradication," may be obtained free from the Office of Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

#### NEW ASSISTANT CHIEF OF THE BAI

On June 7th Dr. Robert J. Anderson took up his duties as the assistant chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry in charge of disease control and eradication work. He succeeds the late Dr. S. O. Fladness. The new assistant BAI chief, as assistant co-director of the Mexican-U. S. work in Mexico, has had considerable experience with foot-and-mouth disease. He joined the Bureau in 1935 after graduating from Texas A. & M. College. Later he took military leave to join the Veterinary Corps of the U. S. Army. Mention is made of the increased importance of the work of the BAI through the threat of international spread of livestock diseases through increased world travel and wider use of refrigerated shipments of meat and animal products.

#### NEW FISH AND WILDLIFE HEAD

John L. Farley, 61, former public relations executive of the Crown Zellerbach Corporation of Seattle is new director of the Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior. He was selected by Secretary McKay to succeed Albert M. Day. Part of Mr. Farley's public relations job for the big paper manufacturing con-

July, 1953

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**for 21 years!**



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## AMERICAN SUFFOLK SHEEP SOCIETY

C. W. HICKMAN, Secretary, MOSCOW, IDAHO

"Recognized By The Canadian National Livestock Records"

cern was to keep the streams of the Pacific Northwest clear of wood products and waste harmful to fish. He is also a former executive director of the California Fish and Game Commission and an ardent fisherman with membership in numerous organizations working for the improvement of fishing and hunting. Mr. Day continues as Mr. Farley's assistant.

### TO PROVIDE FOR SCRAPIE AND BLUE TONGUE CONTROL

Senator Aiken of Vermont introduced S. 2055 on June 4, 1953 to "amend the Act of May 29, 1884, as amended, to provide for the control and eradication of scrapie and blue tongue in sheep, and incipient or potentially serious minor outbreaks of diseases of animals." The bill was referred to the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

### PLANES SPREAD FERTILIZER OVER NEW ZEALAND HILLS

Ten million acres of New Zealand hill country are getting record-cheap top dressing from the air that is increasing productivity as sheep pasturage by 50 percent. A dispatch from Wellington reports that the new method of soil building is proving to be by far the cheapest yet devised—two New Zealand pennies (about 2 cents) per acre in fertilizer-spraying expenses as against two shillings 10.5 pence (about 35 cents) for the next cheapest method where sledge transport was used.

—Deseret News-Telegram (2-5-53)

### HOW TO PROTECT WOOLENS AGAINST INSECTS

"Clothes Moths and Carpet Beetles—How to Combat Them," a new publication designed to serve as a wool protection manual for the American housewife has recently been issued by the USDA. Based on research concerned with the development of better ways of protecting woolens from insect damage in the home, the bulletin describes the many products and methods the home owner can use to prevent feeding on wool by the larvae of clothes moths and carpet beetles. The manual also covers the use of EQ-53, the Department's newly developed chemical material for protecting washable woolens.

Single copies of "Clothes Moths and Carpet Beetles—How to Combat Them" may be obtained on request to the Office of Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.



## TEXAS SHEEP DIPPING

Dipping requirements were rescinded June 15 for sheep moving out of Texas auction pens, stockyards, and other points of concentration, according to the San Angelo Weekly Standard (6-19-53).

It was the first time since February, 1952, that sheep were able to move out of such points without having been dipped, except those going directly to slaughter.

The order, sent to all field inspectors of the Livestock Sanitary Commission of Texas, was signed by Duval A. Davidson, commission director.

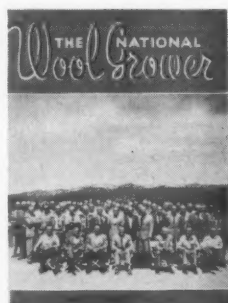
"Scabies among sheep passing through sales barns and stockyards has not been found for more than nine months," he explained. "If scabies infected sheep are to be found in Texas, it is evident that it will have to be through range inspection."

He requested the inspectors to devote as much time as possible to inspection of sheep on the range without neglecting inspection of livestock in stockyards.

Under the new order sheep may now move without dipping and certification within the State unless they originate from premises quarantined for scabies.

Sheep moving to points outside of Texas will not be certified for such movement unless all requirements of the State of destination are met. If a permit is needed from the State of destination, the shipper must present it to the inspector before a certificate is delivered.

## THE COVER



Members of the Executive Committee of the National Wool Growers Association and of the Council of Directors of the American Wool Council, Inc., gathered in front of Shore Lodge for Assistant Secretary Marsh to take a picture. In front-row position are (left to right) John Breckenridge, Twin Falls, Idaho, a National Association vice president; President Ray W. Willoughby of San Angelo, Texas; President John Noh of the Idaho Association; Governor Len Jordan of Idaho; Don Clyde of Heber City, Utah; Russell Brown of Vantage, Oregon, and S. P. Arbios of Stockton, California, all vice presidents of the National Association.

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Hults & Hill's Range Sheep and Wool .....	4.75
Kammlade's Sheep Science .....	6.00
Keller's Sheep Dogs, Their Maintenance and Training .....	4.50
Klemme's An American Grazer Goes Abroad .....	2.50
Morrison's Feeds and Feeding .....	7.00
Sampson's Range Management .....	7.50
Saunderson's Western Stock Ranching .....	5.00
Seiden's Livestock Health Encyclopedia .....	7.50
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Wyoming Wool Growers Association  
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Volume XLIII

JULY, 1953

Number 7

414 PACIFIC NATIONAL LIFE BUILDING, SALT LAKE CITY 1, UTAH

TELEPHONE NO. 3-4483

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**SUBSCRIPTION RATES**—Payment of dues in the National Wool Growers Association includes a year's subscription to the National Wool Grower. Dues and subscriptions are received along with state association dues by the secretaries shown for the following states: Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Washington and Wyoming. To non-members \$5.00 per year; 50 cents per copy. Entered as Second Class Matter, January, 1913, at the Post Office at Salt Lake City, Utah, under the Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103. Act of October 8, 1917, authorized August 23, 1918.

# Wool in Washington

THE final curtain is about to be drawn in Washington on legislative activities. Unprecedented efforts by State and National organizations have been made to accomplish much needed relief for the industry in the form of stabilizing the price for domestic wool at a level which would provide the incentive for increased and profitable production.

The record of accomplishment is not up to what reasonably could be expected. This result is not in our opinion occasioned by the fact that the case for domestic wool was not a good one, or that it was not well presented. The facts presented and the presentations made were well received by congressional committees.

Remedial action has not been taken to a degree sufficient to stop the downward trend in the domestic sheep industry. Countervailing duties were applied on subsidized Uruguayan wool top and the House of Representatives has retained the Berry Amendment to the Buy American Act as provided in the Defense Appropriation Act for the next fiscal year.

At this time (July 7) the industry is anxiously waiting the expected announcement by the President of further consideration for wool. Perhaps judgment on the present Administration's actions toward wool should be withheld pending final determination.

An historical review leading up to the present situation perhaps is in order for the purpose of analyzing the work of the industry in the future. It would appear that the big decisions will come in the next session of Congress and that this industry must be prepared for it.

In February, 1952, a bi-partisan group of Senators and Congressmen launched a number of remedial actions for the domestic sheep industry. One was the demand for application of countervailing duties on subsidized wool and wool top from Uruguay and Argentina. (Countervailing duties were applied to Uruguayan top 18 months later; nothing has been done about Argentina.) Another action was requested on application of Section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933 as amended. Hearings were held on September 29, 1952, before the Tariff Commission and no report had been rendered. On June 25, 1953, almost nine months later, President Eisenhower wrote a letter to Chairman Brossard of the Tariff Commission "that a report by the Tariff Commission at

this late date would serve no useful purpose in relation to the present program year." (Full text of letter is printed below.)

This put the final touches on a most discouraging year in Washington. The industry has been advised at every turn — "Take it slow. There are plenty of laws if they are properly administered and we intend to make them work."

It is clear that efforts to strengthen Section 22 and to make mandatory provisions of the Trade Agreements Act, were the proper approach, although not accomplished.

Through political maneuvering the Trade Agreements Act was stripped of its mandatory protective features in the House and the industry was denied the opportunity to oppose the extension of the Act in the Senate.

Many of the industry's supporters in the Congress introduced legislation to remedy the situation as far as wool is concerned, but it was impossible to get serious consideration for action because it was clearly pointed out that this was the year for study, but that little or no action was con-

templated. Certainly that's what this legislative year has been.

In the opinion of the writer, where the political pressure was sufficiently strong, remedial action was taken promptly. The dairy and peanut industries are a case in point. In less than a month these industries were granted a hearing under Section 22 (which permits imposition of fees and quotas) and were granted absolute quotas on the importation of competitive foreign commodities.

The original cotton investigation on the establishment of import quotas was in August, 1939; in September, 1939 absolute quotas were adopted and have been continued ever since. Stringent wheat quotas are in effect and have been for some time. Naturally these industries aren't worried about foreign import competition.

These situations are again pointed out to emphasize the need for the wool and lamb producers to have a heart-to-heart talk with their representatives when they get home. They are coming home soon and will be most anxious to know what you think.

—J. M. Jones

## President's Letter to Tariff Commission on Wool Investigation

THE following letter regarding the Tariff Commission investigation on wool and wool tops (Investigation No. 5) was received on June 26, 1953 by the Tariff Commission from, and its release authorized by, the White House:

### THE WHITE HOUSE WASHINGTON

June 25, 1953

Dear Mr. Chairman:

By letter dated August 15, 1952, the then Secretary of Agriculture, Charles F. Brannan, recommended that the President request the Tariff Commission to institute an investigation pursuant to Section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended, with respect to wool and wool tops. He stated they were being or practically certain of being imported into the United States under such conditions and in such quantities as to tend to render ineffective, or materially interfere with, the price support program for wool undertaken by the Department of Agriculture.

Under date of September 2, 1952, the President addressed a letter to the Tariff Commission, pursuant to the recommendation of the Secretary of Agriculture, directing the Tariff Commission to make an investigation in accordance with Executive Order No. 7233 (November 23, 1935) which promulgated regulations governing investigations under said Section 22. The letter of the President further directed that the investigation and report of findings and recommendations of the Tariff Commission should be completed as promptly as possible and that the Commission should determine whether wool or wool tops are being or are practically certain of being imported under such conditions and in such quantities as to render or tend to render ineffective, or materially interfere with, the wool price support program.

The program of the Department of Agriculture involved in this investigation was for the year which, as extended, ended on April 30, 1953. With the program-year already ended, a report by the Tariff Commission at this late date would serve no



useful purpose in relation to the present program-year. However, I direct the Commission to keep under continuous review the Department of Agriculture programs for wool and wool tops and the conditions as they may develop so that it may be in a position to report to me promptly in the event such a report is requested in the future.

Sincerely,

/s/ Dwight D. Eisenhower

Honorable Edgar B. Brossard  
Chairman

United States Tariff Commission.  
Washington, D. C.

## Vibriosis Meeting in Idaho

**T**HE Vibriosis Committee of the National Wool Growers Association met in Shore Lodge, McCall, Idaho on June 23 in conjunction with the Executive Committee meeting of the National Association. All committee members were present, including A. H. Caine, Idaho, chairman; M. V. Hatch, Utah; Brett Gray, Colorado; Everett Shuey, Montana; W. K. Heinbaugh, Wyoming and E. E. Marsh, secretary of the committee.

Progress reports were given by the various committee members. The group decided to meet with the Vibriosis Technical Committee in Bozeman, Montana, at the Veterinary Research Laboratory early in September to co-ordinate research efforts in the months ahead.

## Ogden Gateway Case Goes to the Courts

**A**LL petitions to reopen the Ogden Gateway Case were rejected by the Interstate Commerce Commission on June 22. The Union Pacific immediately (June 25) filed suit in the Federal District Court at Omaha, challenging the ICC's decision. On Union Pacific's request, the Commission postponed the effective date of its order from August 8th to October 7th.

This case involves the efforts of the Denver and Rio Grande to force the Union Pacific to establish joint through rates on shipments moving through Ogden, Utah. While freight is exchanged at that point now, it is on a combination of separate rates of the two roads, which is higher than joint through rates would be.

The ICC, after lengthy hearings in this case, early this year, ordered the Union Pacific to establish joint through rates on certain shipments from the Northwest. Included were livestock, fresh fruit and

vegetables, dried beans, frozen poultry, frozen food, butter and eggs. Such items as lumber and wheat, however, were not included in the order. Also, certain limitations were placed on the destination of the shipments covered by through rates.

While the D. & R. G. considered the decision a partial victory, they were not entirely satisfied with it and, of course, the U. P. vigorously protested it. Petitions were filed for the reopening of the case which have now been rejected.

The feeling is expressed that the case will probably go on through to the Supreme Court for final decision.

## Class Rates Hearing Set

**T**HE first hearing on class rates in the Mountain-Pacific territory has been set by the Interstate Commerce Commission for October 21, 1953 at its office in Washington, D. C. It is contemplated that further hearings will also be held and provision may be made later for submission of written testimony in the form of verified statements. The importance of this case and need for shippers and receivers of freight to prepare for presentation of evidence, is stressed by Commerce Specialist, Charles E. Blaine.

## In Memoriam

### MARSH LEA

**M**ARSH LEA, 75, past president of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers Association, died at Fort Stockton, June 13th. He had been ill for several months.

Coming to Pecos County, Texas, in 1906, Mr. Lea homesteaded ranch land in that area and became one of the county's most prominent ranch men and civic leaders. His term as head of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers Association was from 1943 to 1944. He also served as director of the association for several years and at the time of his death was on the Advisory Committee. Mr. Lea also took an active interest in the affairs of the National Wool Growers Association and made many friends through attendance at national conventions and Executive Committee meetings. He will long be remembered and honored for his high integrity, sound business judgment, kindness and willingness to serve. Mrs. Lea, a leader in the work of the Ladies Auxiliary, two daughters, one sister and a grandson, survive.

## SHEEPMEN'S CALENDAR

JULY	AUG	SEPT
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30
OCT	NOV	DEC
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### National Association Events

★ August 20-21: National Ram Sale, Coliseum, Ogden, Utah.

★ December 7-10: National Convention, Long Beach, California.

### Conventions and Meetings

July 22-24: Colorado Wool Growers' Convention, Glenwood Springs, Colorado.

November 2-4: Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Convention, San Antonio, Texas.

November 4-6: Wyoming Wool Growers' Convention, Green River, Wyoming.

November 4-5: California Wool Growers' Convention, San Francisco, California.

November 12-14: Oregon Wool Growers' Convention, Portland, Oregon.

November 18-20: Montana Wool Growers Association, Bozeman, Montana.

December 7-10: National Wool Growers' Convention, Long Beach, California.

January 12-14: American National Cattlemen's Convention, Colorado Springs, Colorado.

### Shows and Sales

July 16-18: Rambouillet Ram Sale, San Angelo, Texas.

July 20: Northern Colorado Hampshire Show and Sale, Greeley, Colorado.

July 27-28: All American Corriedale Sale, Columbia, Missouri.

August 4: Washington Ram Sale, Pullman, Washington.

August 5: Idaho Ram Sale, Filer, Idaho.

August 6-7: New Mexico Ram Sale, Albuquerque, New Mexico.

August 17: Oregon Ram Sale, Pendleton, Oregon.

August 20-21: National Ram Sale, Coliseum, Ogden, Utah.

August 28: Sanpete Ram Sale, Ephraim, Utah.

August 31: Southern Oregon Ram Sale, Lakeview, Oregon.

September 15: Vernal Ram Sale, Vernal, Utah.

September 18-19: Western South Dakota Stud Ram Show and Sale, Newell, South Dakota.

September 18: Montana Ram Sale, Miles City, Montana.

September 23: Idaho Purebred Sheep Sale, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

September 22-23: Wyoming Ram Sale, Casper, Wyoming.

September 24: Salt Lake Ram Sale, Salt Lake City, Utah.

September 24: Annual Ram Sale, U. S. Sheep Experiment Station, Dubois, Idaho.

October 5-6: National Columbia Show and Sale, Sioux Falls, South Dakota.

October 15: Utah State Ram Sale, Spanish Fork, Utah.

October 20-24: Pacific International Livestock Exposition, Portland, Oregon.

October 30-November 8: Grand National Livestock Exposition, San Francisco, California.

November 17: Columbia-Suffolk Bred Ewe Sale, Ogden, Utah.

November 28-December 5: International Livestock Exposition, Chicago, Illinois.

December 3: Utah State Ewe Sale, Spanish Fork, Utah.

January 15-24: National Western Stock Show, Denver, Colorado.

## In Memoriam: Fred R. Marshall

**F. R. MARSHALL**, 75, passed away in Pomona, California on June 15, 1953 following a five-months' illness. Funeral services were held in the Todd Memorial Chapel in Pomona on June 17th.

Most of us leave only "footsteps in the sands of time" but occasionally someone, through achievement and personal qualities, makes his impression in a more lasting medium. Such a man was Frederick R. Marshall and it hardly seems necessary to eulogize him here.

For 23 years as secretary of the National Wool Growers Association and editor of the National Wool Grower, he used his fine talents for the benefit of the sheepmen of the country. He took up his duties in April of 1920, having been selected by the Executive Committee in the Association's annual convention in January of that year. He succeeded Dr. S. W. McClure who resigned at that time to enter private business.

Mr. Marshall brought with him a rich background in sheep husbandry. Born in Westbrook, Ontario, Canada, June 26, 1877, he studied at the Ontario Agricultural College in Guelph, received a B.S. degree from the University of Toronto in 1899 and a similar degree in agriculture from the Iowa State College the following year. He was assistant professor of animal husbandry for two years at the Iowa State College; professor of animal husbandry at the Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College from 1903 to 1907, and associate professor of animal husbandry in Ohio State University from 1907 to 1912. While at the Ohio institution he wrote "Breeding of Farm Animals," a textbook formerly used by agricultural colleges over the country and now holding a prominent place on reference shelves.

In 1912 Mr. Marshall became head of the Sheep Division of the Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture. Sheepmen everywhere know, of course, that it was under his direction that the Columbia breed of sheep was developed at the U. S. Sheep Experiment Station at Dubois, Idaho. It was also while he was head of the Government sheep work that the first Corriedales were imported to this country.

Advances made by the National Wool Growers Association in the 23 years Mr. Marshall was secretary were also consider-



F. R. MARSHALL

*The Executive Committee of the National Wool Growers Association and member wool growers assembled at McCall, Idaho, on June 22, 1953 wish to express our deep regret at the death of former secretary, F. R. Marshall, on Monday, June 15, 1953.*

*For 23 years he served as National Association secretary with fine distinction to himself and great honor to the Association and always with unquestioned honesty and integrity.*

*We, therefore, wish to express to Mr. Marshall's family our appreciation of his distinguished service to the industry and our sense of great loss in his passing.*

able. That period saw the development of a closer knit organization from individuals through the State associations to the National instead of from the individual

grower direct to the National. It saw the obtaining and holding of fair tariffs on wool and lambs, the securing of adequate facilities for handling livestock credit, reductions in freight rates and livestock commission charges, and the institution of lamb and wool promotion programs.

When, in the interest of his health, he resigned from the office of National Association Secretary in August, 1943, and entered a new venture, growing oranges, he gave proof again of a fine and a well-disciplined mind. Citrus authorities all agree that they have never seen anyone come into the citrus culture and master the field so quickly as did Mr. Marshall. He had three articles published in Citrus Leaves. One article attracted the attention of the vice president of the Federal Land Bank of Berkeley who later personally inspected the Marshall grove and as a result production cost studies were maintained there along with those in other groves in the State.

Combined with the high quality of his intelligence was a sensitive and sympathetic understanding of the problems and difficulties encountered by the individual person and a willingness to counsel and serve him in any way possible.

Mr. Marshall was an active Presbyterian and while in Salt Lake City interested himself in the advancement of Westminster (Presbyterian) College. He held memberships in the Bonneville Knife and Fork Club and Country Club while in Salt Lake City and in the Optimist Club in Pomona.

Mr. Marshall married Miss Jean Craig of Russell, Ontario, Canada, in January, 1914, and following her death in 1930, Miss Mary Helen Racey of San Antonio, Texas, became Mrs. Marshall. Two sons also survive, Frederick, an honor student this past year at the Menlo Junior College which he attended in preparation for college next fall; and Robert R., who, in graduating from high school this spring, received a \$1,000 scholarship to the California Technical College next year and a \$100 scholarship from the Convair Pomona Management Club. A sister and two brothers and their wives, who spent considerable time with Mr. Marshall in Pomona the last few years, also survive.

In words and deeds, in his friendships and family relationships, Frederick R. Marshall has indeed left a deep and lasting impression.

# S. W. McClure's Tribute to F. R. Marshall

FRED Marshall, former secretary of the National Wool Growers Association, died at Pomona, California, June 15th. His passing removes one of the distinguished public servants of recent times so far as the American livestock industry is concerned.

We first heard of him as an animal husbandman teaching at the Ohio Agricultural College. In that capacity he proved highly successful and many of our most eminent animal husbandmen obtained their training in his classes. While engaging in that work he published a volume dealing with livestock breeding and inheritance that became a "must" in most colleges. He was among the leading judges at fairs and stock shows and many considered him the top judge of Rambouillet sheep.

Later he became sheep husbandman in the United States Department of Agriculture and served in that capacity until appointed Secretary of the National Wool Growers Association in 1920. While in the Government service he was selected,

on recommendation of the National, to go to New Zealand and select the foundation flocks of Corriedale sheep for which Congress had appropriated \$10,000. His selection for this task was indeed fortunate, for the sheep he brought back were of the larger, more rugged type and furnished a useful basis for the new breed. Along about 1912 he laid the foundation for the Columbia breed by selecting an outstanding Canadian Lincoln ram and a top lot of Rambouillet ewes picked from America's leading flocks. From this cross he evolved the Columbia sheep. It is doubtful if any breed of sheep had as carefully laid foundation as the Columbia under Marshall's care. It might well be called the "Marshall Sheep."

In January 1920 he was appointed secretary of the National Wool Growers Association and editor of the National Wool Grower. In this capacity he proved a remarkable success. His long work and special training in livestock affairs especially

fitted him for this type of endeavor. He at once became a strong advocate of the needs of the sheep industry, and a noted authority on the tariff as applied to wool and meat. He was an outstanding witness before the Congress on these subjects during the passage of the Fordney-McCumber and the Smoot-Hawley tariff laws, both of which were passed while he was secretary of the National. It was during this time that wool duties were first levied on the clean content. His wide knowledge and deep understanding of the facts, and his clear manner of presentation made him a power on any forum. During his time the Association prospered financially, its influence was broadened and it became a leader among livestock associations.

On account of ill health he resigned from the Association in 1943 and moved to California where he became an orange grower. His thousands of friends throughout the Nation regret his passing and do honor to his memory.

## Last Editorial

F. R. Marshall, who penned Page 5, as we customarily refer to our editorial section, for twenty-three years, wrote a Christmas letter each year to his many friends. Because his 1952 message sounded such an optimistic note on the prospect for peace, it seems fitting to print it. It was his last piece of writing.

*Almost from the beginning of what we call civilization, great men have dreamed and talked about the abolition of war.*

*War is the supreme evil of the world. An old Sunday School teacher of mine used to say: "All great evils carry within themselves the seeds of their own remedies." Can we believe that today? I think we can. But these remedies come through evolutionary processes. And evolution is always a slow process. We cannot foresee, or comprehend, the length of time required to complete the evolution of a new condition, especially when that goal concerns a large part of our world.*

*Are we making any progress? I think we are. Progress often calls for discovery and recognition of obstacles that had not been known when the quest began; in this case, the Russia of today. It surely seems as though we are fully aware of the worst that exists as impediments to peace. We know fully the location and nature of what now stymies progress toward international outlawry of war. We did not know these things in 1945, when we thought that United Nations meant the end of wars.*

*The surgeon is making progress when he is discovering facts about the patient's ailment for which he must operate. But of course that kind of progress, although necessary, is far from what we counted on when we*

*thought that the case was so much simpler than we now know it to be. In 1945 we thought that setting up United Nations would do the job, and that was about as simple as putting a bill through Congress and having other nations do the same. We are wiser now.*

*But where has real progress been made? I would say, first, in the unifying of the free world. Never before in history have over fifty nations worked so closely together as the anti-communist countries are doing now. And we have Korea, with United Nations' soldiers being killed every day. What might the situation be if Russia did not see the combined and organized resources of the free world confronting them on their fancied road to world conquest?*

*And the United States has made progress at home. We can be assured that soon the U. S. policies in these international problems will be more constant and more clearly stated for the benefit of our allies and as a warning to the enemies of peace. Also, that when, with the aid of our officials who make our policies in statecraft we are committed to military action, then the conduct of that action will be left in the hands of qualified military men.*

*While the road ahead is still dark, it could be that we are half way through the woods and that there will soon be more light ahead.*



# Action at Shore Lodge in Digest Form

**T**HE Executive Committee of the National Wool Growers Association, at Shore Lodge, McCall, Idaho on June 22, took the following action:

1. Expressed appreciation to individuals, State associations, wool handlers, including cooperatives and trade associations, for the unprecedented financial and moral support given to the domestic wool industry in its legislative work in Washington. Special commendation was given to secretaries of the various State associations for the extra work they had done in this connection.

2. Commended the Allied Wool Industry Committee for its work and efforts in behalf of the sheep and wool industry in Washington and agreed that the work must be kept going to secure tariff protection for the domestic wool industry through:

- a. A parity equalization fee to prevent dumping of foreign wools into this Nation below the parity price of domestic wool.
- b. Imposition of additional import duties or quotas on wool.
- c. Imposition of countervailing duties on wool and wool tops from the Argentine.

It was the consensus that all avenues should be investigated for the disposal of the Commodity Credit Corporation's stockpile of 100 million pounds of raw wool which came into their possession under the nonrecourse loan program.

3. Wired Senator Millikin, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, as follows:

"We regret that Senate Finance Committee will not hold hearings on Reciprocal Trade Agreement Extension. As you know wool growing industry is in serious straits and must have a protective tariff. We appreciate the cooperation we have had from you through the years and know that you will use every effort to protect our industry."

4. Endorsed the doubling of collections for the National Live Stock and Meat Board for meat promotion work; requested immediate action by State associations on the proposal and that every effort be made

to secure full cooperation from all agencies making the deductions.

5. Recommended that a lamb promotion committee composed of the five vice presidents of the National Association and a member from each State (selected by that State) meet at the time of the National Ram Sale in August to shape up a proposed promotion plan for presentation to the National Wool Growers Association for action at its convention in Long Beach, California. It was also proposed that representatives of the feeder organizations, packers, processors, retailers and other segments of the lamb industry be invited to the meeting.

6. Authorized the Association's Public Lands Committee, composed of W. H. Steiwer of Oregon, John Breckenridge of Idaho and Vernon Metcalf of Nevada, to edit, review and act upon any proposed compromise public land legislation.

7. Adopted a resolution urgently requesting Congress to pass such legislation as may be necessary to make low interest loans available to livestock producers in drought areas of the southwestern range States, to arrange for immediate purchase of Government-owned feeds by those producers, and to authorize through the Interstate Commerce Commission the institution of reduced emergency freight rates for the movement of breeding livestock from the drought areas to areas of available pasture and also on grains and feeds.

8. Tabled action on the proposed U. S. Wool Service Corporation until the annual convention in December but requested Brett Gray of Colorado, as the Association's representative on the committee considering the proposal, to continue his study of it until that time, with the understanding that under no condition would the wool growers accept a Board of Directors for the corporation unless they have a majority membership on it.

9. Recorded a resolution of sympathy to the family of the late F. R. Marshall and asked the President to appoint a committee (R. C. Rich of Idaho, G. N. Winder of Colorado) to study and report at the next meeting of the Executive Committee on a suitable memorial to this revered former secretary of the National Wool Growers Association.

10. Commended C. M. Bishop and his affiliates for the 100 percent wool policy of the Pendleton Woolen Mills.

11. Accepted an invitation to hold the 1954 convention of the National Wool Growers Association in Salt Lake City on December 6, 7, 8 and 9.

12. Commended the Idaho Wool Growers Association for its generosity and excellent arrangements for the midsummer meetings.

## Prominent Sheepman Heads Meat Board



G. N. WINDER

**G.** Norman Winder, one of the sheep industry's most prominent members, was elected chairman of the National Live Stock and Meat Board on June 19, 1953. It is the first time the National Wool Growers Association has been so honored although it has had representation on the Board since its organization in 1923. Mr. Winder has been its representative for the past ten years.

The Board also elected as its vice chairman, John Krey of the Krey Packing Company, St. Louis, Missouri and re-elected R. C. Pollock as secretary and general manager and Frank Richards of the National Society of Livestock Record Associations of Chicago as treasurer. Guests invited to the 30th annual meeting of the Board brought the total attendance up to 350. These representatives of the livestock and meat industry came from 35 States and Washington, D. C.

# Where Do We Go From Here?

## Report of Executive Committee Meeting

**F**OR midsummer meetings of the Executive groups of the National Wool Growers Association and the American Wool Council, Shore Lodge and the Idaho Wool Growers Association made a combination hard to beat. Built along the shore line of the blue waters of the Big Payette Lake that stretch out to the pine covered mountains that were still capped with winter snow, Shore Lodge offered an abundance of beauty and comfort for the setting of the meetings. And the Idaho Wool Growers Association, with its bounteous generosity and careful planning, filled all the other requirements for a very happy and successful occasion.

Undoubtedly those who had the most fun, were the boys and girls who, since the midsummer meetings have become a family vacation affair, are an important part of such gatherings. There were 23 of them this year and they apparently enjoyed to the limit the wading, swimming and riding on the lake and the special luncheon, dinner and games, both regular and of their own devising.

Special luncheons, riding on the lake and other affairs made up the program for the 48 wives "who came along for the ride."

Although it was mainly a hard-work session for the 61 men who had come in from all corners of the Association's membership area, they, too, had a special luncheon at which they were honored by the presence and address of Idaho's popular Governor, Len Jordan. And, of course, everyone enjoyed the two Courtesy Hours and the delicious lamb dinner hosted by the Idaho group. John Breckenridge, Twin Falls, a National Association vice president, was toastmaster at the dinner which featured the presentation of a watch and luggage piece to immediate National Association past president, W. H. Steiwer of Oregon by the State associations in appreciation of his services to the sheepmen while serving as head of the National.

The long day's session of the Executive Committee of the National Association from 9:30 a.m. to 6:00 p.m., Monday, the 22nd, was most capably handled by President Ray W. Willoughby, who drove the 1600 miles from his ranch at Alpine, Texas with his young son and nephew as companions.

### PROTECTION FOR WOOL

The President, after a brief welcome by Mayor Art Roberts of McCall, Idaho, outlined the work of the Association officers in forming the Allied Wool Industry Committee and the employment of Robert Franklin of Fresno, California, as public relations counsel. His report, which is printed in full, also reviews the Washington work of the National Wool Growers Association and the Allied Wool Industry Committee.

The status of the Washington situation was given by Mr. Franklin who had flown out directly from Washington to attend the meeting (see the current report of the Washington front on page 5).

With these two reports in, the keynote of the meeting was sounded—"Where do we go from here?" Political significance behind the Washington situation and future strategy were discussed from all angles. Out of the thorough airing came commendation for the Allied Wool Industry Committee and the conviction that efforts to obtain tariff protection for the

domestic wool industry must be continued. This program has been centered around three major points: (1) A parity equalization fee to prevent dumping of foreign wools into this country below the parity price of domestic wool; (2) imposition of additional import duties or quotas on wool; (3) imposition of countervailing duties on wool and wool tops from the Argentine. It was also the consensus that all avenues should be investigated for the disposal of the 100 million pound stockpile of raw wool which has come into possession of the Commodity Credit Corporation under the Government's non-recourse loans.

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### STABILITY FOR PUBLIC LAND USE

"Where do we go from here?" was also an important question to be answered in connection with Federal land legislation. The discussion on this subject was opened by Vernon Metcalf of Reno, Nevada, who has served as a consultant to the Stockmen's Grazing Committee since its inception. No one could explain more clearly and easily the factors involved in the proposal for a Uniform Federal Land Grazing Act than he.

Mr. Metcalf had flown into Boise from Washington, D. C. where he and G. N. Winder of Colorado, a past president of the National Association, had attended a special conference on the drafting of a compromise public land bill which supposedly would have the support not only of Senators and Congressmen interested in such legislation but also Governmental departments. The general features of this proposal were outlined by Mr. Metcalf. As a result of his excellent report, the Executive Committee instructed, by formal resolution, that the Association's Public Land Committee, composed of W. H. Steiwer of Oregon, John Breckenridge of Idaho and Vernon Metcalf of Nevada, be given authority to edit, review and act upon any proposed legislation, when the preliminary draft is shaped up. (The first drafting of this bill, we understand, has been submitted to the members of the committee. Their consideration and report on it will be made known as soon as it is available. It is not thought advisable to attempt to outline the proposal now because of the confusion that might arise if it doesn't meet

### SHORE LODGE COMMITTEES

**MEN'S COMMITTEE:** David Little, Emmett, Chairman; John W. Noh, Kimberly; H. B. Soulen, Weiser.

**LADIES' COMMITTEE:** Mrs. David Little, Mrs. Robert Naylor, Mrs. H. B. Soulen.

Mrs. James Farmer and Mrs. A. H. Caine took care of the golfers.

Mrs. M. C. Claar and Miss Norma Soulen handled the hamburger fry for the children on June 22 on the beautiful lawns of the Soulen summer residence in McCall.

The boxes of fresh strawberries that delighted the guests were brought from Emmett by Mrs. David Little and Mrs. Robert Naylor.

The efforts of all these people added up to a most enjoyable time.

with committee approval. While the measure may be introduced before Congress adjourns in July, no action, of course, will be taken until Congress convenes again.)

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### INCREASED LAMB PROMOTION

While Mr. Winder supplemented Mr. Metcalf's statement on the public land conference in Washington, his main report had to do with the recommendation that funds collected for meat promotion by the National Live Stock and Meat Board be doubled. Secretary of Agriculture Benson's Advisory Committee, he said, had recommended that the collections for the Meat Board be increased and the Department of Agriculture had approved the recommendation and given authority to the commissioners and others to make such increased collections. (Such authority is necessary under the rules of the Packers and Stockyards Administration of the U. S. Department of Agriculture under which these agencies that make the collections operate.)

The 22 livestock organizations represented on the Meat Board at its meeting in Chicago, June 18-19, endorsed the recommendation and asked that collections be doubled. Mr. Winder, new chairman of the Meat Board, briefly explained how the meat promotion work of the Board could be very profitably enlarged if increased funds were available, particularly in the field of television, not in buying space or time, but in preparing TV shows and shorts for various stations who are not only willing but very anxious to get such material and to have the Meat Board personnel on live programs for 15 or 30 minutes.

The excellence of the Meat Board's work could easily be seen, President Willoughby noted, in the presentation of their work at annual meetings and the cutting and cooking demonstrations. He believed that those who are at all familiar with the Board's program would be willing to go along up to two or three times the amount suggested.

The increased collection proposal received the unanimous approval of the Executive Committee. The State representatives on the Committee were asked to get the reaction of their State Executive Committees or membership as quickly as possible so that the collection agencies may be contacted and increased deductions made. (For the sheep and lamb raisers this increased collection would amount to \$1 per car: 50 cents for the general meat work of the Board, which, of course, in-

cludes lamb promotion, and 50 cents for the special lamb fund held by the Meat Board for use as directed by the National Wool Growers Association. Collections at present are 25 cents for the general fund and 50 cents for the special lamb fund; total, 75 cents per car. On less than carload lots, the increased deductions would be 4/5 cent per head, half of which would go to the general fund and half to the special lamb fund. At present, these per head deductions are 1/5 cent for the general fund and 2/5 cent for the special lamb fund, making a total of 3/5 cent per head.)

The Association's own lamb promotion program, authorized at the Chicago convention, came into more definite outline at Shore Lodge. President Willoughby ex-

cluded lamb promotion, and 50 cents for the special lamb fund held by the Meat Board for use as directed by the National Wool Growers Association. Collections at present are 25 cents for the general fund and 50 cents for the special lamb fund; total, 75 cents per car. On less than carload lots, the increased deductions would be 4/5 cent per head, half of which would go to the general fund and half to the special lamb fund. At present, these per head deductions are 1/5 cent for the general fund and 2/5 cent for the special lamb fund, making a total of 3/5 cent per head.)

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### THE DROUGHT SITUATION

Mr. Winder outlined for the Committee some of the relief measures for the drought-stricken areas of the Southwest proposed at a special livestock meeting he had attended in Chicago.

On motion of Ernest Williams, secretary of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers Association, the committee adopted this resolution which was sent to Congressman Fisher of Texas for distribution:



They had a good time at Shore Lodge — some of the younger generation of the sheep industry—NWGA Photo

plained how three times plans had been made to call a committee together to consider ways and means of accumulating sufficient funds to do the job properly. The emergency situation in Washington on wool and land legislation, he said, had each time caused postponement.

After considerable discussion it was agreed that a committee composed of the five association vice presidents and one representative from each State, to be chosen by that State, should meet at the time of the National Ram Sale to start the program going. That the interest and support of all parts of the industry might be gained for the project, it was also agreed that invitations would be sent to the feeders, packers, processors, retailers, etc., to attend the meeting.

The recommendations made at the August meeting are to be presented to the

"In view of the unprecedented drought which has prevailed over large areas of the southwestern range States for periods of from three to six years and of the importance of that area to the Nation's economy in the production of sheep and cattle, we urgently request the Congress to pass such legislation as may be necessary to make low interest loans available to livestock producers in those areas, arrange for the immediate purchase of Government-owned feeds by those producers, and to authorize, through the Interstate Commerce Commission, the institution of reduced emergency freight rates for the movement of breeding livestock from the drought area to areas of available pasture and also on grains and feeds."

(Secretary Benson invited certain advisory groups to a drought conference in Washington on June 26th and later that



same weekend, flew down over the drought areas. On June 30th President Eisenhower made \$8 million available for drought relief in 152 counties of West Texas and 40 counties in Oklahoma. At the same time the Interstate Commerce Commission authorized the railroads to reduce rates for six months on feed going into the drought area and on stock shipped out to regions where feed is available.)

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### DISCUSSION ON U. S. WOOL SERVICE CORPORATION

Mr. Brett Gray, secretary of the Colorado Wool Growers Association, who is the National Wool Growers Association's representative on the committee considering formation of a U. S. Wool Service Corporation, gave the executive group the results of his study of the proposed articles and by-laws for the corporation. The need for such an agency was questioned by many of the Executive Committee members and there was very definite opposition to a Board of Directors with less than a majority of wool grower representatives on it. The committee finally moved to table action on the proposal until convention time but asked Mr. Gray to continue his study.

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### NATIONAL RAM SALE, WOOL SHOW AND DOG TRIALS

Assistant Secretary Edwin E. Marsh gave a fine report on plans for handling the 38th National Ram Sale at its new location in the Coliseum, Ogden, Utah, August 20-21. In addition to affording an opportunity for sheepmen to select their ram requirements from high quality rams from leading U. S. and Canadian flocks, Assistant Secretary Marsh said the event this year would include very entertaining sheep dog trials under the auspices of the North American Sheep Dog Society on Wednesday evening, August 19, at Affleck Park, Ogden, and a wool show. Invitations, he said, are also being sent to buyers and consignors of the National Ram Sale to attend a barbecue the evening of August 20. The facilities provided at the Coliseum, in Mr. Marsh's opinion, will make for more efficient handling of the auction and greater comfort for those attending.

### F. R. MARSHALL

Mr. R. C. Rich, honorary president of the National Association, spoke briefly of the passing of F. R. Marshall, whose high integrity and unusual qualifications gave dignity to the office of secretary of the National Wool Growers Association during the 23 years he held that position.

A resolution of condolence to the family of F. R. Marshall was passed by the Committee and Messrs. Rich and Winder were appointed by President Willoughby to consider a plan for a suitable memorial for Mr. Marshall and report the results of their consideration at the next meeting of the Executive Committee.

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### ONE HUNDRED PERCENT WOOL

There was no question where the Pendleton Woolen Mills are going so far as wool is concerned. Their's is a 100 percent wool program. This policy was reiterated in the beautiful display of the Pendleton Woolen Mills sportswear in the lobby of Shore Lodge. The display was topped with colorful posters reproducing beautiful range sheep scenes and carrying the proud truth, "Only Nature Can Produce the Living Fiber." For their continued support of the wool industry, C. M. Bishop and his affiliates received the heartfelt thanks of the National Wool Growers Association representatives. In replying to the tribute, Mr. Bishop assured the committee that the policy adopted was in their own interest and he hoped it also might work in the interest of the wool growers.

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### 1954 CONVENTION

The convention site committee, John Noh of Idaho, M. V. Hatch of Utah and Brett Gray of Colorado, recommended the acceptance of the invitation to hold the 1954 convention in Salt Lake City sometime between the 6th and 11th of December. The committee approved the recommendation. December 6th to 9th are the dates. No decision was reached on the time and place of the 1954 midsummer meeting of the Executive Committee.

The final action of the committee was the approval of the financial statement of the first seven months of the fiscal year as presented by Executive Secretary J. M. Jones.

When the committee adjourned at 6:00 p.m. after the long day full of constructive airing of various points of view on industry problems and definite actions taken on most of them, the general sentiment was that while their course of action might not produce all they hoped for, wherever they were going, they were moving forward with unbroken lines.

Attending Shore Lodge meeting, Executive Committee, National Wool Growers Association, June 22, 1953:

#### PRESIDENT:

\*Ray W. Willoughby, San Angelo, Texas

#### VICE PRESIDENTS:

J. H. Breckenridge, Twin Falls, Idaho

\*Don Clyde, Provo, Utah

\*\*Russell Brown, Vantage, Washington  
S. P. Arbios, Stockton, California

#### EXECUTIVE SECRETARY:

J. M. Jones, Salt Lake City, Utah

#### ASSISTANT SECRETARY:

Edwin E. Marsh, Salt Lake City

#### HONORARY PRESIDENTS:

R. C. Rich, Burley, Idaho

G. N. Winder, Denver, Colorado

S. J. Pauly, Deer Lodge, Montana

Howard Vaughn, Dixon, California

W. H. Steiwer, Fossil, Oregon

#### COMMITTEE MEMBERS:

Raymond Anchordoguy (California)

Brett Gray (Colorado)

\*John Noh (Idaho)

S. E. Whitworth (Montana)

\*Chandler B. Church (Nevada)

\*Gerald E. Stanfield (Oregon)

\*H. J. Devereaux (South Dakota)

\*\*Ernest L. Williams (Texas)

M. V. Hatch (Utah)

A. E. Lawson (Washington)

Harold Josendal (Wyoming)

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### COUNCIL OF DIRECTORS, AMERICAN WOOL COUNCIL, INC.

#### PRESIDENT:

J. B. Wilson, McKinley, Wyoming

#### VICE PRESIDENT:

S. L. Stumberg, Sanderson, Texas

#### SECRETARY:

J. M. Jones, Salt Lake City, Utah

#### DIRECTORS:

W. P. Wing (California)

Angus McIntosh (Colorado)

Everett E. Shuey (Montana)

C. M. Bishop (Oregon)

R. A. Ward (Oregon)

Mrs. J. T. Murdock (Utah)

All those whose names are starred in the Executive Committee list are regular members and those doubled starred are alternates of the Council of Directors.

OTHERS PRESENT: Robert Franklin, Public Relations Counsel of the Allied Wool Industry Committee, and J. K. Sexton, California; T. C. Bacon, John Barinaga, Mrs. John Baptie, A. H. Caine, M. C. Claar, Boni Garmendia, Myrl Heller, David Little, Andrew D. Little, Walter E. Little, Ralph Longfellow, Robert M. Naylor, H. B. Soulen, Philip B. Soulen and Mrs. Earl S. Wright, Idaho; Vernon Metcalf, Nevada; Victor W. Johnson, Oregon; J. T. Murdock and Alex MacDonald, Utah; Leonard Hay, Bill K. Heinbaugh, J. N. Igo, R. B. Marquiss, Norman E. Strom, and Herman Werner, Wyoming.

## Wool Council Session

WITH President J. B. Wilson of McKinley, Wyoming in the chair, the Council of Directors of the American Wool Council, Inc., spent a full session Tuesday, June 23, (from 9:30 a.m. past the luncheon hour into early afternoon) in informal discussion of Council problems. Particular attention was paid to ways and means of building up better support for the Council and the wool promotion program of The Wool Bureau with which it is affiliated.

## South African, New Wool Bureau Chairman

JAN Moolman of Middelburg, Cape Province, South Africa, chairman of the International Wool Publicity and Research Fund, was elected chairman of the Board of Directors of The Wool Bureau at the annual meeting of the Bureau at 16 West 46th Street, New York, on June 19th. Mr. Moolman succeeds J. Byron Wilson of McKinley, Wyoming, president of the American Wool Council, as Board chairman.

At the same time, F. Eugene Ackerman was re-elected president of the Bureau. Coincident with the announcement of his re-election, Mr. Ackerman made public the fact that he is retiring from the presidency as of January 1, 1954. His retirement was accepted with regret, and high tributes were paid to his outstanding services in the cause of wool promotion. Mr. Ackerman has been head of The Wool Bureau since shortly after its formation in 1949.

Re-elected to membership on the Board of Directors were Ewen M. Waterman, chairman and Australian member of the International Wool Secretariat; Reginald G. Lund and L. Francis Hartley, New Zealand and South African members respectively of the Secretariat; Harry J. Devereaux, Rapid City, South Dakota, former president of the American Wool Council; J. Byron Wilson, president, and Steve L. Stumberg of Sanderson, Texas, vice president of the American Wool Council. Mr. Ackerman was re-elected chairman of the Executive Committee.

The newly elected chairman of The Wool Bureau is a leading figure in agricultural and industrial circles in South Africa. He is chairman of the South African Wool Board, and of the South African Wool Growers Association.

## Programs of Education, Promotion To Be Expanded

In assuming his new position, Mr. Moolman announced that the promotion and educational programs of The Wool Bureau in the United States would be materially expanded during 1953-54. He expressed complete confidence in the position of wool as a primary and essential fiber throughout the world and emphasized that both production and consumption were on the increase.

Markets for wool in the United States, he predicted, would increase steadily in ratio to this country's population growth and high living standards.

The next meeting of the directors will be held in New York in November 1953.

—Woolfacts

## New Brochure: Wonder Fiber W

BASED on an article by President Ackerman that appeared in the 1952 fall issue of American Fabrics, one of the lush magazines of the trade, the Wool Bureau has just issued an exceptionally attractive and informative brochure for use in its educational and merchandising program. Its title is "Wonder Fiber W."

The rise of synthetics, and some of their unfavorable characteristics are compared with the living fiber—Fiber W, the Miracle of Nature, with its long and noble past and its unequalled qualities.

## "Mint Julep Wools"

THE Wool Bureau presented its showing of summer wools, entitled "Mint Julep Wools" before an audience of 700 radio and television commentators, newspaper representatives and magazine writers. The presentation was held on May 1st in conjunction with the annual convention of the American Women in Radio and Television, and featured summer wool fashions created by such important designers as Trigere, Hattie Carnegie, Ceil Chapman, Jane Derby, Bonnie Cashin, Carolyn Schnurer and Anne Fogarty. A total of 45 costumes were shown. Miss Betty Tanner, Women's Fashion Director of the Bureau, was commentator.

National press coverage, and coverage on hundreds of radio and television stations across the country, were accorded to the event. A series of special photographic features were distributed by Newspaper Enterprise Association, Central Press (a division of International News Service), United Press, International News Pictures, and Wide World Photos (a division of Associated Press), and an additional photo

feature was distributed overseas by Trans-World News Syndicate.

A six-minute film, prepared for the Bureau by Warner Pathe Films, has been distributed to television stations in all parts of the Nation. To date, 97 stations have shown the film. In addition, complete coverage of the Bureau's "Mint Julep Wools" presentation in Atlanta, Georgia, was provided by the Bureau to 1,100 key radio commentators across the Nation.

## Ackerman to Retire As Wool Bureau President

THE retirement of F. Eugene Ackerman as president of The Wool Bureau on January 1, 1954 was announced at the annual meeting of the Board of Directors of that agency on June 19th. (See separate story for other action at directors' meeting).

Mr. Ackerman has been associated with general wool promotion work since the American Wool Council was organized in 1941 when he became its executive director. Later, in 1949, when the promotion efforts of the International Wool Secretariat in the United States and those of the Council were combined under The Wool Bureau, he was selected president of the Bureau and has served continuously in that position since.

Before his affiliation with the American Wool Council, Mr. Ackerman gained experience along publicity lines through newspaper work and association with leading wool manufacturers of the country. He was vice president and director of the Julius Forstmann Corporation and assistant to the president of Forstmann Woolen Company and later worked for S. Stroock and Company and Botany Mills, Inc.

The achievements of Mr. Ackerman both with the American Wool Council and as head of The Wool Bureau, are known to, and have been appraised, by wool growers who have supported the wool promotion program. The regard with which other segments of the industry hold him is reflected by his recent winning of the top award for the best public relations program in the textile and clothing industry from the Brookfield Clothing Academy and by this statement, one of several highly commendatory remarks made by Harry Riemer of the Daily News Record of June 23, 1953: "He has long been the most formidable proponent in behalf of wool and wool goods the country has ever known. Maybe there will never be anyone who will take the place of Gene Ackerman, fully, as a proponent of wool."

# President Willoughby Reviews Association Work

THE most important activity of the National Wool Growers Association since our Chicago convention has been in the field of attempting to obtain tariff protection for the domestic wool producers of the United States. Work began on this problem immediately after the convention closed and in January, I called a meeting for the express purpose of attacking this problem and that meeting was held in Denver on February 2nd.

## Formation of Allied Wool Industry Committee

There was a lot of preliminary work done before that meeting, but to my mind it was well worth while as we did achieve a unity of purpose and effort for all segments of the domestic producing industry. Congress was already in session and the new Administration had just taken over the reins of office. The plight of the sheep industry was extremely bad after a disastrous 1952 price season. It was obvious that emergency action was required to prevent a recurrence of the same marketing and price problems in 1953, and emergency methods of meeting the problem were adopted at Denver.

The Allied Wool Industry Committee was formed after two days of discussion of this one problem. Bob Franklin was hired to go to Washington and tackle this job as the Washington representative of the Allied Wool Industry Committee.

In the formation of such an organization, if it is to accomplish anything at all, it must be well financed, and that was a major problem. This was an emergency and required activities far beyond the normal activities of the National Wool Growers Association. The handlers and marketing organizations were just as seriously involved in the emergency, so that the scope of financing needed to be spread beyond just the grower organization. It was the decision of the State organization representatives, the National Association representatives and the handler representatives at the meeting, to finance these activities through voluntary contributions and to carry the work on only so long as there were sufficient funds available.

The response to the call for voluntary contributions has been excellent and there is money now in the treasury of the Allied

Wool Industry Committee sufficient to carry on its work through this session of the Congress.

The National Wool Growers Association, as an organization, has more than matched, penny for penny, the money spent by the Allied Wool Industry Committee. Casey Jones has been in Washington practically all of the time, the expenses of the staff here, extensive mailings, use of the magazine, trips of officers, etc., and all of the preliminary and background work and time would, I am sure, if segregated from other expenses of the Association, more than equal the money spent separately by the Allied Wool Industry Committee.

To my mind it has been well worth while.

## The Nation-Wide Campaign

Almost simultaneously with the Denver meeting a Nation-wide and even international campaign was launched to lower tariff barriers even below present standards, and with the slogan "Trade, Not Aid," the Nation and the new Administration and the Congress were besieged with demands for free trade. Since that time the fight we have made has been a long, hard, uphill one.

We took the lead in helping form a Nation-wide Committee of Agriculture, Industry and Labor on Foreign Trade to get coordination and cooperation on tariff protection matters far beyond the scope of the wool producing industry. I am firmly convinced that if there had not been a formation of this coalition of some eighty organizations, mostly national in scope and including such groups as the Independent Oil Producers, the mining associations, and a number of trade unions which realize the danger to their jobs and security, we would not have been able to stem the tide of public opinion on which was being spent millions of dollars for publicity and advertising by the free trade groups.

## Countervailing Duties

Getting down to specifics, perhaps the biggest action to date in our own particular favor, was the imposition of countervailing duties on Uruguayan wool tops which were being subsidized through currency manipulation. That decision, announced by the Secretary of the Treasury

early in May, is still being fought by the free traders, both in attempts to have it removed by executive order and through legislative attempts to change the law. So far we have successfully resisted these attempts and are still trying to get countervailing duties applied to Argentina or any other country which ships wool and wool tops to the United States under subsidy.

## Parity Protection Amendment

A parity protection amendment was endorsed by the wool growers in both the House of Representatives and the Senate. While the wool growers have testified in its favor before the Senate Agricultural Committee, no other hearings have been held on the measure by either the Senate or the House and it has little chance of being passed at this session because of opposition by the Administration, the free trade groups and the national farm organizations.

Incidentally, any attempts at protection for domestic agriculture against foreign imports have been met by strong opposition from both the American Farm Bureau Federation and the National Grange. These two organizations are now committed to a policy of lowering American tariffs and urge an increase in foreign trade because of their desire to export cotton, wheat and tobacco. I believe their position a false one for the benefit of American agriculture as a whole, but believe me, their opposition to our position in the Congress has been extremely damaging to our chances to get help.

## Simpson Bill

Through Administration pressure, the Simpson Bill, which would have given protection to domestic producers, was butchered in the Ways and Means Committee of the House and there is little chance to get any type of protection through that means in this session of Congress.

We backed the original Simpson Bill wholeheartedly because it had in it the thing this organization has long sought. That is, the handling of tariff matters on what we consider the Constitutional basis through the Tariff Commission as an arm of Congress rather than letting the State Department run the show by executive agreements with foreign countries. That



bill would have made Tariff Commission actions mandatory and would have set up strong protections for American producers in industry, agriculture and labor.

We now think that probably the best chance of our obtaining protection is based on a bill for a parity tariff or a parity equalization duty for wool alone. Wool has the best case of any commodity if we can get the Congress or the Administration to honestly consider this matter. The dairy industry did get protection through the Administration and obviously through political pressure and the Administration concession to try to head off legislation which would have protected all American agriculture.

In these things I have said about the Administration fighting against giving this extra protection, you, of course, know that they explain this by saying they must have one year to study the whole foreign trade field before they will permit any protective actions to be taken. That is why we feel that this parity tariff for wool is perhaps our only chance of obtaining legislation, because it is based upon the need for the production for defense and security purposes rather than on the need for the wool industry itself, so there may be a chance for that. We shall fight for it until the Congress adjourns.

#### **Buy American Act**

We have been battling all year with the new Administration's Defense Department chiefs on the interpretation of the Buy American Act. The Defense Department now say they will go back to the old method of interpreting Buy American; that is, not requiring American produced wool in their purchases of wool material so long as the wool, foreign or domestic, has been processed in American plants.

#### **Customs Simplification Bill**

We are still fighting against an attempt to amend Section 303 of the Tariff Act which would make it almost impossible to ever get or even keep the present countervailing duties on subsidized imports. The legislative attempt to do this is being made through amendments to the Customs Simplification Bill which the Administration has listed as "must" legislation at this session of Congress.

You have all been kept informed of the hearings that have been held so I won't dwell on the appearances we have made in Washington before Committees on this work. I do want to comment that while we were before the Senate Agriculture Committee for two days, that the State De-

partment used its official position to protest strongly any attempt at our obtaining protection under a parity tariff. I think almost every member of the Committee joined me in the feeling that the attitude of our Department of State has not changed one whit on foreign trade under the new Administration.

Recognizing certainly that there are many factors involved, I think it is safe to say that the work we have done since our December convention is in quite a large measure responsible for the upswing in wool prices from the disaster levels of 1952. The 1953 clip has moved much better than any of us dared hope ninety days ago and a substantial portion of the 1952 clip has moved. If you will recall, this upswing started and gained impetus at about the time the countervailing duties were imposed and we announced attempts to try to find foreign buyers for the domestic stockpile.

#### **Grazing Legislation**

We have not made too much headway at this session of Congress in trying to obtain a uniform grazing act. That has long been an objective of this organization. Incidentally, this has taken a good deal of time and effort by the staff and officers of the Association.

#### **National Ram Sale**

The work is moving along rapidly in preparation for the 1953 National Ram Sale and we are very hopeful that this will be as successful a ram sale as is held in the United States this year. Considering present conditions we expect it to be one of the better sales.

#### **Convention Plans**

Preliminary work on the 1953 convention is well under way and with the actions to be taken here we will be able to complete these plans and make final preparation for that meeting. Incidentally, I would like to impress on you the importance of the 1953 convention, because, having had a chance to observe the new Administration and new Congress in action for their first year and with Congress due to go back into session one month after our convention, I think it very important we go to Long Beach prepared to re-orient our thinking and policies.

Later on today we should get into a discussion of the proposed U. S. Wool Service Corporation. The proposal was first presented to us at the Denver meeting and there have been several subse-

quent meetings in Washington. The present question is how such a corporation should or would work. This is now being studied to determine whether or not there are sufficient advantages to it for the industry to back such a semi-official corporation to handle any Government support programs.

#### **Lamb Promotion**

The pressure of the work I have outlined has been so intense that it has been impossible to accomplish another one of our organization objectives. It is a most important one. I am referring to the devising of some method of lamb promotion on a Nation-wide basis to effectively bolster the income of the producers. I want to discuss this matter with a number of you individually and as far as we can in the meeting. But before we leave McCall I propose to name a committee to begin to study the problems involved and devise ways and means by which we, as an industry, can do this job.

I think that here again the benefits go so far beyond just the producers that both the work and the financial responsibility should be distributed beyond just this organization. The competitive problems involved with other meats, seasonal marketing problems and even the retail distribution problems are going to have to be seriously studied.

Financing such a Nation-wide operation is going to be a serious matter but we must not let this go any longer and those of you who are asked to serve on this committee, will, I hope, be able to take the time to see that some plan of operation is devised. We can then again, as we did in Denver, call an industry-wide meeting and use our position to get such a program under way.

Summing up, we cannot claim success in all of our endeavors but we can know with satisfaction that as an organization we have worked hard and fought hard for the industry and for the principles for which we stand. There is still every possibility that we can secure some greater measure of protection from foreign imports on wool. Right here in closing I want to add my personal thanks to the State organizations and to their officers and staffs, to the individual wool growers in the United States and, to the organizations like the National Wool Marketing Corporation, which have been cooperating with us, for what I think is one of the finest jobs of supporting national objectives in Washington that we have ever had.

# The Rambouillet in France

By C. W. HICKMAN, University of Idaho

During the summer of 1952, Professor C. W. Hickman, in the interest of the American Suffolk Sheep Society, of which he is secretary, visited England and Scotland to learn about the Suffolk in its native environment. In connection with this trip, the National Wool Grower asked Professor Hickman to visit or inspect the Rambouillet flock at the French government station in Rambouillet, France. Hickman reports that Director Raymond Laurans and his staff at Rambouillet were very courteous in showing the flock, in giving access to the records and in supplying other facts about the origin and development of this famous sheep breed. The Agricultural Specialist in the American Embassy at Paris was very helpful in making arrangements for Professor Hickman to see the flock and also in providing some interesting general information about the Rambouillet.

"Among English Flocks," in which Professor Hickman told how Suffolk flocks are fed and managed in their native country, appeared in the October, 1952, National Wool Grower. Now comes the Rambouillet story. Professor Hickman's work in the Department of Animal Husbandry at the University of Idaho provided an excellent background for his observation of these flocks abroad.

THE Rambouillet is a direct descendant of the Spanish Merino, originating at Rambouillet, France. The Rambouillet was developed on the government-owned farm at Rambouillet. The land had formerly been the property of the Marquis de Rambouillet, but was taken over by the government during the French Revolution and was used as an experimental farm. In 1785 Louis XVI of France became interested in improving the production of fine wool and in fostering woolen manufacturing in his country. He asked the King of Spain for "permission to import from the celebrated Spanish flocks, a flock of sheep with the highest quality of fine wool." This request was granted and in 1786 M. Gilbert was commissioned to go to Spain to select the best Merinos he could find. He was permitted to select from the ten finest races or flocks in Spain, and in October, 1786, returned with 318 ewes and 41 rams and wethers, which were quartered in their new home on the government farm at Rambouillet. The rams weighed 110 to 120 pounds and the ewes 72 to 88 pounds. Some of the original ewes as well as some raised at Rambouillet were given or sold to various persons.<sup>(1) (2)</sup>

The objective of those who directed the development of the Rambouillet was to produce a fairly large sheep yielding a fine fleece of good weight and a carcass of desirable mutton. In certain periods the emphasis seemed to be laid more strongly on the fleece than on the carcass, and in others the emphasis seemed to be reversed,

but the net result has been to develop a sheep suitable for both fine wool and mutton. M. Gilbert made a second selection in Spain in 1799 that arrived at Rambouillet in 1801. However, the latter lacked the quality of the first. No sheep have been added to the flock since 1801.

Vaughan<sup>(3)</sup> says, "The liberal feeding which the sheep received in France, their exemption from the annual migrations of Spain, and careful selection and mating rapidly carried the size of the sheep and the weight of their fleeces beyond any point ever known in their native country."

Another authority, Coffey<sup>(4)</sup>, makes this statement: "With the possible exception of Leicesters, no other well-established breed of sheep has been developed with as definite a purpose in view, and beyond any question, the progress of any other breed has not been so faithfully recorded as that of the Rambouillet in its original home. From 1786 to the present time the carefully kept records of the French flock have been preserved without a break." This has been accomplished in spite of changes in direction, periods of depression, the Napoleonic wars and World Wars I and II.

Most writers credit the improvement of the Merino at Rambouillet by selection. However, there has been no introduction of outside blood since the second importation in 1801, which means the Rambouillet has been inbred for many generations. The original flock came from ten of the leading flocks in Spain so they had a very broad base or foundation. Director Ray-

mond Laurans of the government farm at Rambouillet reports that they practice selection along with the inbreeding program for the improvement for fine wool and body type. He further states they have noticed no unfavorable effects from the inbreeding. In fact the inbreeding has permitted them to attain more quickly the homogeneity of the flock in the improvement of the wool qualities.

Director Raymond Laurans says<sup>(5)</sup> that "environmental conditions at Rambouillet are unfavorable for sheep. The soil is poor, damp in winter, dry in summer, acid lands, poor in phosphorus, acid and in lime. On a better terrain the flock would be bigger sized and weigh more. On the other hand, this unfavorable environment helps preserve the rusticity or hardiness of the Rambouillet-Merino which is one of its principal qualities."

French literature<sup>(6)</sup> says the Rambouillet rams weigh 75 to 90 kgs. or 165 to 198 pounds and ewes weigh 45 to 55 kgs. or 99 to 121 pounds. The average size or height of rams is 70 to 75 cm. or 27.6 to 29.5 inches and ewes 55 to 65 cm. or 21.7 to 25.6 inches.

The length of fleece varies between 2.4 to 3.2 inches. The weight of fleece varies between 10 to 16 percent of the live weight of the sheep, or between 7 to 10 kgs. or 15 to 22 pounds per head.

The average fineness of the fleece varies between 22 and 16 microns in diameter which corresponds to 64's to 90's. Note the French produce some wool of 90's

spinning count which is extremely fine. The mean fiber diameter related to U. S. grades is shown in the following table:

Blood Grades	U. S. Numerical Grade	Range in Mean Diameter
Fine	80's	18.0 — 19.5 microns
	70's	19.6 — 21.0 microns
	64's	21.1 — 22.5 microns
½	62's	22.6 — 24.0 microns
	60's	24.1 — 25.5 microns

In France there are only two flocks of pure Rambouillet.<sup>(1)</sup> The flock at Rambouillet had 160 ewes of breeding age in 1952. This low number is due to losses as a result of World War II. The number of ewes in the flock is being increased as replacements can be raised. The government farm uses 7 to 8 stud rams. The Rambouillet at the government farm are born in November and December. The ewes drop 80 to 85 lambs per 100 ewes and raise 70 to 75 lambs.

The surplus rams are sold to commercial sheepmen in France to improve the quality of fleece. In recent years they have exported rams to Northern Africa, Italy, Yugoslavia and Uruguay. They are trying to produce animals without folds by selecting smooth rams for breeding. In my opinion, the breeders in the United States have made more progress in producing a smooth-bodied sheep with more size and mutton conformation and longer staple wool.

The introduction of the Rambouillet to the United States first occurred in 1840 under the name of the French Merino. It went by that name generally until about 1899. The first importation was made in 1840 by D. C. Collins of Connecticut, and consisted of 2 rams and 20 ewes from the government flock in France. It is reported<sup>(7)</sup> that the sheep had large, loose skins, full of folds, especially around the neck, and below it, on the shoulders, and not infrequently over the whole body, the wool thickly covering the surface of the forehead, cheeks and legs clear down to the hoofs. The fiber of the wool was fine. The fleece opened was of a brilliant, creamy color within, on skin of rich pink, was soft, glossy, wavy, and very even over the whole body, was exceedingly close and compact and had yolk free from gum and easily liberated when it came to be washed. It became of the purest white when scoured by the manufacturer. At the head of the small flock was "Grandee." At 3 years of age in France he sheared 14

pounds of wool. His weight when in fair condition was about 150 pounds. His height over the rump and shoulders was 29 inches.

John A. Taintor, also of Connecticut, imported many French Merinos beginning in 1846. In 1848 John D. Patterson of New York imported his first of many importations. In 1853 he purchased rams of the noted flocks of M. Cugnot and M. Gilbert, private breeders in France who had ob-

tained their foundation stock from the government flock at Rambouillet. Between 1847 and 1853 Mr. Taintor sold many French Merinos to A. L. Bingham of Vermont. He also sold sheep to go to A. R. Seymour of Ohio in 1855 and shipped sheep to California and Oregon. In 1859 Mr. Patterson took 30 rams and 22 ewes to California where they sold at good prices. Later he sold his entire flock to California. The Blanco-Glide flock of Cali-



Ewes at the Government Station, Rambouillet, France. Note the imposing gateway at entrance.



The old sheep barn at Rambouillet, France.





French Rambouillet ram No. 645 (age three years) with equipment used for measurement of growth. This ram represents the 120th generation of breeding at the Government Station. The ram is approximately 70 cm. or 27 inches high.

fornia is said to trace to the Patterson sheep. In 1864 he sold sheep to Oregon sheepmen.

The French Merino was brought into the U. S. between 1840 and 1860 to cross on the American Merino to improve size, vigor and constitution but the cross failed to fulfill the main objective desired by American fine wool breeders at that time, namely, a very heavy fleece, i.e. grease weight. The Rambouillet had been introduced especially as a wool sheep and their mutton qualities were not then appreciated. So after 1860 the breed declined in popu-

larity in the eastern wool growing sections. However, a few breeders in Ohio, Michigan, California and Oregon continued to raise them in spite of their unpopularity in the eastern States.

Revival of interest in the breed was created by the exhibition of Rambouillets from the flock of Baron von Homeyer of Germany at the Chicago World's Fair in 1893. Baron von Homeyer, the greatest German improver of the breed, had presented a ram and 2 ewes to W. S. Markham of New York in 1882 and Mr. Markham made importations from the von

Homeyer flock in 1885 and 1891. The Rambouillets exhibited at Chicago in 1893 created much favorable comment and were called "Elephantine" Merinos because of their large size. Following the exhibit at the Chicago World's Fair, many large importations were made, most of them from Germany. These sheep were much superior in size, form and covering of face and legs to all other sheep of Merino breeding. The breed was widely distributed in this country and soon surpassed the American Merino in popularity, especially in the western States.<sup>(3) (4) (2)</sup>

The National Ram Sale held annually under the auspices of the National Wool Growers Association since 1916 has recorded some very high prices for Rambouillet rams which indicates the continued popularity of the breed in the West. This situation is further supported by other leading ram sales in the West and the Southwest, such as, San Angelo Ram Sale, San Angelo, Texas; New Mexico Ram Sale, Albuquerque, New Mexico; Oregon Ram Sale, Sacramento, California; and the Sanpete Ram Sale, Ephraim, Utah.

The Rambouillet sheep of today is much different to that of 20 or 25 years ago in outward appearance.<sup>(3)</sup> One need only to attend some of the leading ram sales and shows to see the marked improvement that has been made. The modern Rambouillet is quite smooth-bodied, being quite free of skin folds, the wool is definitely of longer staple and lighter shrinking and the mutton conformation much improved. Much progress has been made in developing open faces. Each of these improvements has been brought about by economic necessity, thus making the Rambouillet



French Rambouillet ram at 18 months of age (left) and a ram lamb shorn and showing smooth body.

sheep that much better adapted to meet the needs of the sheep industry and especially in the western States—thanks to the endless efforts of the breeders of registered Rambouillets. Research too has made its contribution. As has been said, this progress was made necessary by changing economic conditions. There is no reason why continued progress will not be made by the breeders of registered Rambouillets to meet the needs of the American sheepman. With all the changes and progress, the Rambouillet still accounts for more than 50 percent of the Nation's total wool production; at the same time it is a desirable mutton-type sheep. The importance of mutton conformation to modern demands is indicated in the score card adopted by the American Rambouillet Sheep Breeders Association. It places emphasis on body to the extent of 66 percent and 34 percent on wool.

- (1) American Rambouillet Record, Vol. 1 (1891)
- (2) Special Report on the Sheep Industry of the United States (1892)
- (3) Breeds of Livestock in America, Vaughan (1931)
- (4) Productive Sheep Husbandry, Coffey (1918)
- (5) Correspondence — Director R. Laurans, Bergerie Nationale, Rambouillet.
- (6) Les Grandes Races Ovines Francaises, Les Merinos.
- (7) Special Report on the Sheep Industry of the United States (1892)
- (8) The Rambouillet, American Rambouillet Sheep Breeders Association (1953)

### ***Russian Wildrye Good On Dryland Pasture***

**R**USSIAN wildrye is a good pasture grass in any language. Introduced from Siberia in 1927, it is one of the newest perennial grasses to show promise as a pasture grass for high elevations. This ryegrass can be grown under conditions and with methods similar to those for crested wheatgrass. While crested wheatgrass is still our best spring pasture, a well-managed ranch will balance its spring acreage of this grass with an equal acreage of Russian wildrye for fall.

**NATIONAL FARM SAFETY WEEK**

**JULY 19-25**

**BE CAREFUL THEN—AND ALWAYS**

In an essay which won him fourth place in a national contest sponsored by the American Society of Range Management, Frank Knittle, former range management student at the University of Wyoming, describes the plant as a cool-season, drought-

resistant bunchgrass with an abundance of basal leaves. It belongs to a group containing many important forage grasses.

Observations and experiments at several experiment stations including those in Wyoming and North Dakota indicate that

## **REGISTERED RAMBOUILLETS**

The Stud Ram I have selected for the National Ram Sale at Ogden, August 20-21, 1953. ➡



**Raised and sold the Top Stud Ram at Sanpete Ram Sale in 1952 for \$700. The Ram was Grand Champion at Utah State Fair in September, 1952.**

**CLIFFORD OLSEN** EPHRAIM, UTAH



OUR 1951 NAT'L RAM SALE RECORD: Pauly Ranch, Deer Lodge, Montana, purchased this \$2,000 top-seller. We also consigned top-selling range pen.

**WE HAVE YEARLING EWES AND RAMS FOR SALE AT THE RANCH. CONTACT US NOW FOR YOUR NEEDS IN 1953.**

**NIELSON SHEEP COMPANY**

EPHRAIM, UTAH — ADIN NIELSON, Prop. — PHONE 121-J

**KEEP THE QUALITY OF YOUR WOOL CLIP UP USE . . .**

**NIELSON RAMBOUILLETS**



OUR 1952 NAT'L RAM SALE RECORD: Covey, Bagley, Dayton, Cokeville, Wyoming, paid \$2,000 for this sale-topper. Top-selling registered & range pens were also Nielson Rambouillets.

Russian wildrye is best adapted as a pasture grass rather than for hay production. "Its palatability early in the season seemed only fair but it was eaten with vigor by cattle later in the season. Its ability to grow in midsummer is greater than that of other grasses, particularly crested wheatgrass, which normally becomes dormant in hot, dry weather," the writer declares. When planted in a mixture with other adaptable dryland species of grass or legumes, the wildrye attains the highest palatability rating, he says.

At the Archer substation in Laramie

County, Russian wildrye proved to be the most palatable pasture grass tested for lamb production. In production for spring use it was not as good as crested wheatgrass, but because of its high palatability, it was unexcelled for summer, fall, or winter pasturing, Knittle states.

In chemical composition the newcomer was found to contain 13.33 percent protein—far ahead of orchardgrass, alta fescue, fairway crested wheatgrass, and tall oatgrass, and it had the lowest content of cellulose and lignin.

—University of Wyoming Release

## Add Cane Feed Molasses To Your Silage

**E**XPERTS agree that the storing of grass and legume crops as silage has become a widely accepted practice during the late spring months. Silage made from legumes, from legumes mixed with grasses and cereals, or from early cut grasses, furnishes more protein than corn or sorghum silage. In some parts of the country, large milk marketing organizations are demanding that producers feed grass silage to their herds for the maintenance of milk color and flavor.

More and more people are discovering for themselves the advantages of adding cane feed molasses to their silage. The problems of "haying weather" are eliminated when you put up your hay green in the form of molasses silage. It can be made from any hay crop, at any time of the day, in almost any weather and at various stages of maturity. It should be noted, however, that crops past the blossom stage, and particularly those that have formed seeds, are not best for silage.

Many extensive investigations have been conducted covering the preparation and feeding of molasses silage. Its many advantages are recognized, including conservation of feeding values, of which up to 20 percent may be lost in the drying of grass or leguminous crops. At least three times as much feed can be stored per cubic foot as compared with dry hay and possible fire loss is avoided, since grass silage is too wet to burn, and finally you have less work at feeding time and no dust.

The molasses forms a mild lactic acid that preserves the crop, just as corn sugar preserves corn silage.

Molasses silage can be made in any kind of silo, and it is handled in much the same manner as corn silage. Simply add molasses to each load as it goes through the cutter, preferably one with 14- to 16-inch throat and set for one-fourth or one-half inch cut. It is not necessary to measure the amount of molasses being added exactly; if you add a little more you will still have good silage. It is recommended that up to 200 pounds (about 16½ gallons) of Cane Feed Molasses per ton of freshly cut grass or legume be used, with a minimum of 60 pounds (about 5 gallons).

Give your cows or other stock and poultry the advantage of green, succulent appetizing feed the year around. Check the results in condition, production, growth of young stock, cash savings and increased profit.

—Pacific Molasses Company

## LAMB DISH OF THE MONTH

### Refreshing Lamb Salad for Hot Weather Meals



Lamb Salad, Tempting Summer Fare

Royal Lamb Salad  
Potato Chips      Corn on the Cob  
Assorted Relishes  
French Rolls  
Butter or Margarine  
Fresh Peach Sundae  
Cookies  
Iced Tea      Milk

#### ROYAL LAMB SALAD

2 cups diced cooked lamb  
1 cup diced celery

1 cup pitted Bing cherries  
4 hard-cooked eggs  
¾ cup chopped nuts  
1 teaspoon salt  
1 cup mayonnaise  
Salad greens

Combine meat with celery, pitted cherries, diced eggs, nut meats and salt. Chill thoroughly. Just before serving, add mayonnaise and toss lightly. Pile on salad greens and garnish with additional slices of hard-cooked eggs and Bing cherries. 8 servings.



# Midyear Demand and Price Situation

The general summary and specific reports on lamb and wool from the Demand and Price Situation bulletin released by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, on June 26 given here are of considerable interest at this midyear point. These statements have the approval of the Outlook and Situation Board of the Department.

**R**ECORD employment and incomes are contributing to a fairly strong domestic demand for farm products. But exports of agricultural products continue about one-third below those of 1951-52. Supplies of farm products in general are large. Price trends have been mixed. Prices of wheat and most other grains have declined in recent months. However, prices of hogs have strengthened reflecting smaller marketings. Average prices received by farmers have held relatively stable in recent months at levels around one-tenth below 1952. Price trends during the summer depend largely on the development of 1953 crops. Crop prospects were generally favorable on June 1, except in the dry Southwest, according to the crop report for that date. Weather continued favorable in early June. Marketings of farm products through May were up around 5 percent from a year earlier, but cash receipts were about 3 percent smaller because of the

decline in prices.

With industrial production at a postwar high, nonagricultural employment has been at new peaks each month so far this year. Personal incomes continue near the record March rate of 283 billion dollars, 7 percent above last year. With higher incomes, retail sales were near record levels, around 7 percent above 1952. There was a substantial inventory accumulation in April, with most of the increase in automobiles, appliances, apparel and general merchandise. With the build up in stocks, production cutbacks have been reported for several household appliances. Businessmen's investment schedules in May pointed to a new high rate of outlays for new plant and equipment in the second quarter and a further rise in the third quarter. Moreover, Government outlays for defense and related activities continue high and are not expected to change much in coming months.

## LIVESTOCK AND MEAT

Commercial slaughter of cattle and calves in April-June this year was approximately 35 percent larger than in the same period last year. For January-June the increase averaged nearly 30 percent. Slaughter has included very large numbers of fed steers and heifers and sizable numbers of grass cattle. Marketings of cows have been up only moderately.

Fed cattle marketings will be reduced in coming months while slaughter of grass cattle increases seasonally. Total cattle slaughter will remain above last year but probably by not so great a percentage as in the first 6 months. The year's total slaughter will be large enough that numbers on farms at the end of the year promise to be no more than a little above those at the beginning.

Beef consumption per person this year may equal or exceed slightly the 1909 rec-

# Rambouillet

*America's Foundation  
Sheep Breed*



Never Before were good rams more essential to maximum profits.  
Never Before could better rams be purchased more worth the money.

**NOW IS THE TIME** to make rapid progress toward more productive flocks.  
Rambouillets produce: premium quality fine wool and heavy lambs. They are hardy, good rustlers, live longer, and breed earlier.

*Fine Wool Is In Short Supply*

*Better Buy - The Best - Registered Rambouillet Rams*

See the Breeders — Attend the Sales  
For free illustrated booklet and list of breeders, write

**THE AMERICAN RAMBOUILLET SHEEP BREEDERS ASSOCIATION**

Route 1, Box 533

San Angelo, Texas

ord of 73 pounds. Despite smaller pork supplies, consumption of all meat will likely be up several pounds from last year's 144 pounds.

Prices of slaughter cattle of top grades have not changed greatly in the last few months. Their comparative stability in the face of very large marketings is evidence of a continued strong demand for meat. Total expenditures for meat apparently have been fully as large as a year earlier.

Prices of fed cattle seem likely to strengthen in months ahead. Prices of grass cattle will probably continue seasonally low and may show erratic movements.

Supplies of pork will remain small throughout this year and well into next year. Hog producers cut back their 1953 spring pig crop by 10 percent. Although prices of hogs have been higher this spring, producers have not yet planned to increase production. Their intentions on June 1 were to have 5 percent fewer sows farrow this fall than last. All of the indicated reduction is in areas outside the Corn Belt. Corn Belt producers plan to keep about the same number of sows as last year.

Prices of lambs increased by several dollars per 100 pounds after January, then turned downward in June. Prices will likely decline seasonally during the next few months.

## WOOL

World consumption of wool during the first quarter of this year is estimated to have been about one-third higher than a year earlier. Consumption has increased each quarter since the post-Korea low of July-September 1951; and in the first quarter of 1953, as in the final quarter of 1952, was at an annual rate well in excess of estimated production for the current season.

Consumption of both apparel and carpet wool by domestic mills during the early months of this year was well above a year earlier; mill use of apparel wool was up about one-fifth and of carpet wool almost one-third.

Wool prices at the Australian auctions fluctuated somewhat during May and by mid-June prices for most types were slightly lower than a month earlier. Auctions in New Zealand and the Union of South Africa have closed for the season.

Boston quotations for most wools at mid-June were the same as a month earlier but quotations for some domestic original bag fine and half-blood wools were up slightly from a month earlier. Prices received by growers at mid-May averaged 55.1 cents per pound, compared with 53.4 cents the month before and the national average support level of 53.1 cents.

Imports of dutiable (apparel) wool for consumption during the first quarter were up only 4 percent over a year earlier, but imports of duty-free (carpet) wool were up about 80 percent.

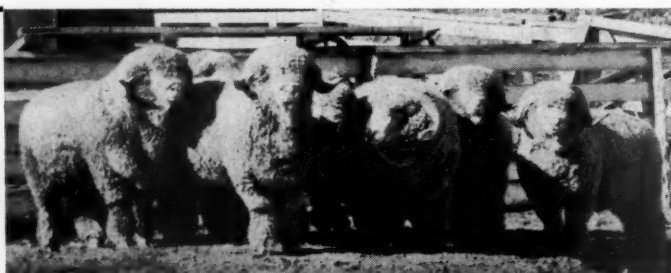
## Hormones Not Yet The Answer

EXPERIMENTS continue on the value of hormones in sheep breeding. Two recent reports, however, indicate that as yet they are not effective.

The outcome of an experiment conducted at the Sonora (Texas) Experiment Station to obtain early fall lambs was reported as "very disappointing" by Dr. A. D. Price, station veterinarian, at their annual field day on May 16th.

Sixty-four ewes were selected for the test and divided into two groups. One of the groups was treated with a new hormone introduced last year. Within ten days 75 percent of the ewes so treated were bred, as compared to only 9.4 percent of the untreated ewes. However, only 12.5 percent of the treated ewes actually conceived lambs while 54 percent of the untreated ewes conceived lambs. It was Dr. Price's conclusion that the drug used, and other hormones within his knowledge, will not produce a controlled sheep breeding. He noted, however, no ill effects from their use except a delayed normal breeding.

Howard H. Cole, of the University of California's Animal Husbandry Department at Davis, is also reported as being of the opinion that while summer breeding of sheep and two lamb crops a year may eventually be achieved through the use of hormones, that time has not yet arrived. Mr. Cole thinks the best prospects for increased lamb production lie in selection for earlier breeding strains and for more frequent twinning. He made this statement at the annual field day of the College of Agriculture recently. Cole maintained that not enough attention is being paid to reproduction. There are greater opportunities, he believes, through selection for larger numbers of twins. The tendency of Merino strains to breed the year around while the blackface sheep breed only from late fall to early January or February also was cited by him as a factor meriting consideration.



Picture of our 1953 Range Ram Offerings. We will have consignments at all the leading sales this year.

*You Can Put Quality in Your Herds By Saving  
Top Ewe Lambs from Madsen Rams. Nor Will  
You Be Disappointed When the Heavy,  
Long-bodied Wether Lambs Cross the Scales.*

**DON'T WAIT! Contact Us Now for Your Needs in 1953**

**Have a good selection of rams raised under range conditions.**

**JOHN K. MADSEN RAMBOUILLET FARM**

Mt. Pleasant, Utah

W. C. Olsen, Mgr.

**"Ask the Man Who Uses Madsen Bucks"**

# The June Lamb Market

**J**UNE price declines in slaughter lambs occur almost every year and this year was no exception. It is a little difficult to understand the reasons for price declines, especially in view of the relatively small volume of lambs being marketed and the further fact that dressed lamb quotations the latter part of June compare very favorably with those early in the month; in fact, in some instances they were higher.

Choice and prime spring slaughter lambs early in June were selling mostly in a \$25 to \$28.50 price range, with some reaching \$29 and \$29.25. For the week ending June 27th, however, these grades were bringing mostly \$25 to \$27. Good and choice spring slaughter lambs sold during June in a \$20 to \$27.50 price range although \$26 was the top the last week of June. Cull and utility slaughter lambs sold during June in a wide range of \$7 to \$22.

Good and choice old-crop shorn lambs and yearlings with No. 1 and 2 pelts brought \$20 to \$25, with some reaching \$26.50 early in June. Good and choice old-crop woolled lambs brought \$23.50 to \$25. Utility and good old-crop offerings sold from \$15 to \$21.

Good and choice shorn slaughter ewes sold mostly from \$4 to \$6.50. Good and choice spring feeder lambs brought \$12 to \$19.

Good and choice 2-and 3-year-old breeding ewes brought \$6 to 11. Some good ewe lambs sold at \$19.25. Good shorn

Prices and Slaughter This Year and Last		
Total U. S. Inspected	1953	1952
Slaughter, First Five Months .....	5,682,000	4,884,000
Week Ended .....	June 20	June 21
Slaughter at Major Centers .....	222,405	203,601
Chicago Average Lamb Prices (Spring):		
Choice and Prime .....	\$25.55	\$28.30
Good and Choice .....	23.95	26.80
New York Av. Western Dressed Lamb Prices:		
Prime, 40-50 pounds .....	53.70	61.00
Choice, 40-50 pounds .....	50.70	61.00

Federally Inspected Slaughter—May		
	1953	1952
Cattle .....	1,345,000	1,009,000
Calves .....	504,000	388,000
Hogs .....	3,643,000	4,482,000
Sheep and Lambs .....	1,015,000	939,000

feeder lambs and yearlings at Fort Worth brought \$12 to \$13.50 with medium and good grades at \$9 to \$10.50.

## COUNTRY SALES AND CONTRACTING

### California

Early in June fat spring lambs sold in the Sacramento Valley at \$24 to \$24.25 with a few at \$24.50. Various other sales of good and choice were at \$23.25 to

\$23.85. The latter part of June a few loads of choice and prime shorn fed spring lambs sold at \$24 to \$24.50. Around 6500 mountain spring lambs were contracted in the northeastern region of California at \$22.50 for mid-August delivery.

The eastbound movement of California spring lambs was almost completed the latter part of June. During the season 165,000 head passed through Ogden and Salt Lake. About 15,000 fewer lambs moved

## S U F F O L K S

Our National Ram Sale consignment at Ogden, August 20 and 21, will again be from imported English ewes and rams. There will be no importations from England this year.

At the right is one of the stud prospects for the 1953 National Sale. Our Suffolks for the 1953 National will be chosen from the group of yearlings shown below, photographed May 18. For 37 years Finch rams have consistently sold at or near the top at the National Ram Sale.



## H. L. FINCH & SONS

SODA SPRINGS, IDAHO



*Will Meet You At Ogden*



Yearling Rams Nos. 437,  
466 and 431,

part of our consignment

to the

NATIONAL RAM SALE,

August 20 and 21.

**Pooles' Magic Valley Hampshires** JEROME, IDAHO

## DUN MOVIN' RANCH

HAMPSHIRE - SUFFOLKS - SOUTH DOWNS

Completely sold out of all yearling rams for 1953.

Our Hampshire Ram Average at the 1953 California Sale Was \$172.00

We are consigning to the National Sale in Ogden one Hampshire Stud Ram Lamb and a Pen of Five Suffolk Ram Lambs sired by the \$1000 Rock Ram purchased at the National two years ago. We will appreciate your looking over our consignment.

**GODFREY PRIDDY & SON**

DIXON,  
CALIFORNIA

*We will appreciate  
your looking at*

## OUR RAMS

when you pass down the alleys at the  
38th National Ram Sale, Aug. 20 and 21 at  
Ogden, Utah

**BEAU GESTE FARMS**  
**Roy B. Warrick & Son**  
OSKALOOSA, IOWA



### CENTRAL MARKETS ARE THE PRICE DETERMINING MARKETS

Why not be assured of strong competitive bidding on your livestock to obtain satisfactory sales.

A Central Market assures you of a ready outlet for your product at the highest prices.

Benefit by the skill and selling experience of your Commission man.

**Sell at OGDEN**

east from California this season than moved a year ago and at least this many less dressed lambs. Coupled with the fact that average live weights were 10 to 12 pounds lighter, there were considerably fewer lambs moved east from California this year.

### Pacific Northwest

First contract of the season on Washington spring lambs was consummated the first week of June in the Mt. Adams area. A band of 2500 blackfaces, estimated to run as high as 90 percent good to prime grades, in slaughter flesh, brought \$22 f.o.b. ranch on a straight-across basis. Initial delivery was set for July 1, balance to move late in July. After remaining dormant during mid-June, activity in Washington developed late in the month with 2,000 fat lambs sold at \$23.50 to be weighed after overnight stand f.o.b. basis, for delivery the last week of June and first week of July. Around 1200 head slaughter lambs, including some Palouse clover pasture lambs, brought \$23.50, same basis. Another bunch of 1200 head of lambs sold straight across at \$22 for delivery to rail shipping point July 10, expected to run 80 percent fat; 1200 head blackfaced lambs, around 70 percent in slaughter flesh, for delivery to the railroad August 5, sold at \$20 straight across.

### Montana

The last week of May the following contracts were made: Great Falls area, 1250 blackfaced wether lambs, fall delivery, \$16, and 400 blackfaced ewe lambs, fall delivery, \$19; Shelby area, 3,000 two-year-old blackfaced ewes, out of wool, for fall delivery, \$21.50. The first week of June in the Armington area 439 whitefaced yearling ewes, in the wool, were contracted for immediate delivery at \$25.50 per head. On June 10th, in the Dupuyer area 1,000 mixed blackfaced Hampshire lambs for fall delivery, were contracted at \$17.50. In mid-June 1,000 whitefaced broken and solid-mouth ewes were contracted in the Malta, Montana, area at \$5 per head, October 1st delivery. In the same area 1200 mixed blackfaced lambs were contracted at \$17, October 1st delivery. In the Great Falls area 1600 blackfaced Hampshire lambs, September 15th delivery, were contracted at \$16.50.

### Texas

Numerous shipments of feeder spring lambs moved in the Edwards' Plateau area from \$16 to \$18.

—E. E. Marsh

The National Wool Grower

# HAMPSHIREs and SUFFOLKS

*They're Tops - by the record . . .*



Top pen of Registered Hampshires at the 1952 National Ram Sale, purchased by Chas. F. Jacobs of Montrose, Colorado, at \$150 per head.

In Suffolks at the 1952 National Ram Sale, our Suffolk Stud was one of the two top-selling individuals at \$700. Over the years, many of the West's leading breeders are using stud rams of our breeding.

We'll have an outstanding offering of Hampshires and Suffolks for the 1953 National Ram Sale, Ogden, August 20 and 21.

**WALTER P. HUBBARD**

Chas. Buffum, Shepherd

Junction City, Oregon

Buyers who back their judgment with the cash will take more than passing note of the record for 1952 at the National Ram Sale, where our rams took top honors.



C. W. Hickman, Secretary, American Suffolk Sheep Society (left) and W. P. Hubbard with one of the two top-selling Suffolk Stud Rams at the 1952 National. Sold to Andrew Little of Emmett, Idaho, at \$700.



## SUFFOLKS

◀ Our Ram Lamb that was Grand Champion at the 1952 Calgary Fall Sale. The Studs and Pen of Five Registered Rams entered in the National Ram Sale, Ogden, August 20-21, are half brothers to this ram. Our 1953 consignment is without doubt the best we have ever sent to the National Sale, worthy to head the finest of the purebred flocks.

**FOR SALE AT THE RANCH** — Yearling and aged ewes; also some stud prospects in ram lambs and ewe lambs.

**ARTHUR C. B. GRENVILLE**

MORRIN, ALBERTA  
CANADA

# Wool News

**C**AUTION continues to be the watchword of the mills in their buying and it is slightly accentuated now by the approaching vacation time when their activities cease for a period. Hence the Boston market was very sluggish the latter part of June. Earlier in the month a fair volume of business was transacted.

## CCC STOCKPILE WOOL SALE

Two million pounds of grease wool from the stockpile owned by the Government was sold to Yugoslavia during the month. Purchase price is to be at market value, or support price plus costs, whichever is higher.

## FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Rumor from Uruguay is that all exchange advantages granted on sales of wool tops will be revoked in an effort to get the United States to remove the 18 percent countervailing duty recently assessed against tops imported from that country.

Prices at Pretoria, South Africa, at the end of the selling season were 22.5 percent higher than at its opening. About 885,000 bales of wool were sold as against 873,967 last year. Sales were 10 million pounds sterling above last year's.

While wool prices slumped a little at Australian auction points early in June, they firmed up the middle of the month with better grades 2.5 to 5 percent higher. The early weakness was attributed largely to inferior offerings. Buying by America, Russia, Great Britain, Western Europe and Japan at late sales elevated the price structure. Authorities generally concede that stocks in consuming countries are low in relation to consumption.

## Texas

A choice lot of 100,000 pounds of Delaine-Corriedale 12-months' wool sold at 84 to 86 cents a pound in Texas the forepart of June. Another lot of Corriedale-Delaine wool brought 82 cents a pound. From 76 to 78.5 cents per pound was paid for 250,000 pounds of French combing and ungraded half Delaine-Corriedale cross-bred wools; 70 cents was paid for a choice Delaine 12-months' clip of 140,000 pounds and 68.5 cents for the same weight of average 12-months' Delaine wool. Other sales ranged between 45 and 76 cents. After the middle of the month, however, the market quieted down considerably in that State with the larger clips that were still unsold said to be in strong hands, and smaller lots of average type wools going at 5 cents a pound lower. It is estimated that only 3 to 4 million pounds of 12-months' wool out of the 30 million clip was left in Texas at the end of June.

## Montana

In Montana where shearing was in full swing, clips were moving out of growers' hands quickly, the First National Bank indicated on the 25th. Prices being paid on the 21st of June as reported by that institution were as follows: 62.5 cents for two lots of 1,900 and 3,100 fleeces in the Malta area and for 1,900 in the Harlem area; 60 cents for 1,000 and 1,400 fleeces at Sunburst; 58 cents for 800 fleeces at Chinook and 56 cents for several other lots of varying sizes at other points.

## MT. HAGGIN LIVESTOCK CO.

In 1939 in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture and the Dubois Station we undertook a program of developing a large flock of superior range sheep.

During that period we have been the largest ranch user of top Dubois rams — 88 head.

Many years ago in order to introduce the rams from these outstanding sheep, I donated a carload to a large western breeder. He promptly bought a second car and paid me for the donated car.

Since that time he has used our rams exclusively. 831 head in ten years. Result:

Wool weight increased	31%
Lamb weight increased	27%
% Lambs marketed increased	20%

In 1952 our wool clip shrunk 43.85%

We now have over 3000 outstanding Dubois bred ewes all range operated.

**TARGHEE rams and ewes**

**HAMPSHIRE rams**

**COLUMBIA rams and ewes**

For sale in lots and carloads. No singles.

## MT. HAGGIN LIVESTOCK CO.

Anaconda, Montana



#### Wyoming

Wool in Wyoming was said to be moving out as fast as it was shorn. From 50 to 53 cents was taking wool in the Buffalo section; from 53 to 55 cents was being paid for wools in the Casper area; 57 to 60 cents for a large volume of Gillette wools. The Warren Livestock Company clip of 400,000 pounds sold at 57 cents.

#### New Mexico

Fine and half-blood wools sold at 71½ cents in New Mexico the early part of June; the estimated clean Boston price is \$1.70. Little interest, however, was taken in the offering of 300,000 pounds at Roswell on June 17th. Bids on 205,000 pounds were turned down. Good French combing wools went from 47.5 cents to 60 cents in the grease with an estimated clean cost, Boston, of \$1.57 to \$1.61; a small volume of good French wool rating \$1.68 landed Boston.

Except for the sale of an occasional carload of original bag wool out of warehouses, the market in Utah is slow. Such sales of Utah wool and also some out of Wyoming warehouses were estimated to have a clean landed Boston cost of \$1.62 to \$1.65. The grease price was said to be from 53 to 63 cents.

It is indicated that recent sales of wools in the West have been at or above the estimated Government loan levels.

#### FLASH!

##### President Orders Wool Tariff Study

President Eisenhower on July 9, 1953, requested Chairman Brossard of the Tariff Commission to institute an investigation of the effects of wool imports on the domestic wool support program, as authorized under Section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933, as amended. The President asked the Tariff Commission to report its findings and recommendations as promptly as practicable to permit a decision to be made as early as possible during the 1953 wool marketing season as to whether any action is necessary.

At the same time the President wrote the Secretary of Agriculture requesting him to supplement the Tariff Commission's investigation by a broader study of the domestic factors which have contributed to the decline in sheep numbers and wool production in the United States. The President stressed the importance of including in the results of such study, constructive suggestions which will promote the development of a sound and prosperous wool industry and at the same time permit an expanding foreign trade.

—Press Release by the White House

July, 1953

## WALDO HILLS STOCK FARM

### S U F F O L K S

We'll See You At The

#### NATIONAL RAM SALE

August 20-21, Ogden, Utah

With a Good Consignment Of

25 SUFFOLK RANGE RAMS

## FLOYD T. FOX & SON

SILVERTON,  
OREGON

## SUFFOLKS • HAMPSHIRE

### SUFFOLK-HAMPSHIRE CROSSBREDS

We have used outstanding sires in our flock to produce big, rugged type rams, yielding more pounds of lamb for the sheepman who buys them. We consigned the top-selling Hampshire range pen in the '51 National and will have some high-quality SUFFOLKS and SUFFOLK-HAMPSHIRE CROSSBREDS at the NATIONAL RAM SALE, Ogden, August 20 and 21.

## OLSEN BROTHERS

SPANISH FORK  
UTAH

## Will Have Our Usual Consignment

### Range Raised

### SUFFOLKS

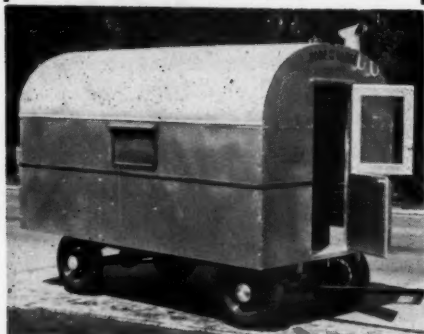
### PANAMAS

### At the National

## FRED M. LAIDLAW, Inc.

MULDOON, IDAHO

## The All New "HOME on the RANGE"



Sheep Camp Trailer Now Available  
Come in or Write  
AHLANDER MFG. COMPANY  
490 South University Ave.  
Provo, Utah

## HAMPVILLE RANCH



We cordially invite you to see  
our high-quality group of year-  
ling Hampshires at the National  
Ram Sale, Ogden, August 20  
and 21. They are the type range  
men want — good legs, bone,  
mutton conformation  
and open face.

**MATTHEWS BROS.**  
OVID, IDAHO

## AGAIN

WE CONSIGN SOME FINE  
SUFFOLK YEARLING RAMS  
To the National Ram Sale  
We Invite You Buyers  
To Look Them Over  
These Rams Sired by a  
C. M. Hubbard Ram  
**ANGEL CARAS & SONS**  
Spanish Fork, Utah  
Outstanding Breeding Stock For Sale  
At Our Farm At All Times

## Texas Progeny Tests

RESULTS of the fifth year of the ram progeny tests were revealed at the Sonora (Texas) Station Field Day on May 16th. This progeny test is not a competitive project. It is aimed to give breeders an opportunity to compare their sires with average production records.

A breeder, under the original project plan, sends a number of ram lambs sired by one stud ram to the station. Since all the ram lambs from all of the cooperating breeders receive the same feed and care and thus have the same opportunities to produce, it was hoped to remove production factors due to environment and have only those of inheritance left. Results of the tests would, therefore, give the breeder an idea of the potential value of his rams as money-makers.

Dr. R. E. Matterson, vice director of the Experiment Station, and Dr. W. T. Magee, animal breeding specialist with the Texas A. & M. College, cooperating on the Sonora project, voiced the value of the progeny test. Very favorable progress had been made particularly during the first three years. During the last two years they said it had leveled off some.

The cheapest gain in the test this year was made by Experiment Station rams which required 746 pounds of feed to make 100 pounds of gain. During 196 days of the test the rams gained 117.2 for an average daily gain of .52 pounds.

A pen of four Rambouillet rams of W. L. (Tom) Davis, Sonora, likewise made an average daily gain of .52 pounds and showed the top clean weight of wool at 10.3 pounds, according to the Sheep and Goat Raiser.

A Corriedale group owned by H. C. Noelke of Sheffield, made an average daily gain of .45 with requirements of 826 pounds of feed per 100 pounds gain. The wool from these sheep had a staple length of 4.84. Noelke's Rambouillet pen had a staple length of 3.91, top for that group. Columbias owned by Heard and Arthur Whitefield of Friona had an average daily gain of .46 pounds and required 908 pounds of feed for 100 pounds of gain. They were the top pen in this group.

Valuable as this progeny test is, Dr. J. C. Miller, head of the Animal Husbandry Department of the Texas A. & M. College, stated that selection through performance alone is not the complete answer. In addition, proper environment with sufficient feed requirements must also be provided.

## "HALLMARK" SUFFOLKS

*Big, Active Sheep  
True to Type*



We have entered in the National:

1 YEARLING STUD  
5 REGISTERED YEARLINGS



**WILLIAM C. HALL**  
Falkland, B.C., Canada

## SUFFOLKS Good Rugged HEAVY-BONED TYPE RAMS

See them at  
The National Ram Sale

**C. F. BURGER** WEISER, IDAHO

## SUFFOLK STUD RAM & EWE SALE 53 Rams — 16 Ewes

Sale to be held on farm one-half mile north  
DAYTON, IOWA — AUGUST 17th at 12:30  
These sheep are sired by the following rams:  
Eng. Imp. Badley Advance Guard, Beathon Mon-  
arch 10Y by Kirton Wilson, Rockville 106D by  
Badley Quinton.

GEO. H. PORTER & SON  
For catalog, write: Geo. H. Porter,  
1519-13th Avenue North, Fort Dodge, Iowa

## YOU WILL LIKE our consignment of HAMPSHIRE . . SUFFOLKS and SUFFOLK-HAMPSHIRE

at the  
NATIONAL RAM SALE  
Ogden, August 20-21

**L. A. WINKLE and SONS**  
FILER, IDAHO

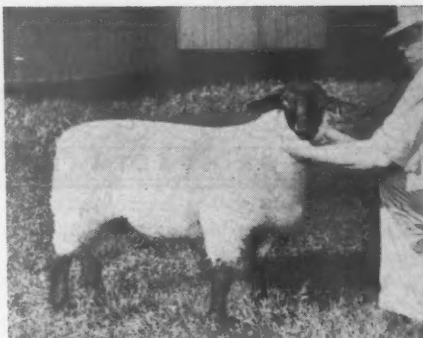
No longer can a sheep ranch get by, he  
said, with sheep producing a 60 percent  
lamb crop.

## Ram Lamb Scores \$1000

**A**N average of \$233.30 per head was made on the 52 rams and ewes sold on June 8, 1953, at the annual Suffolk Stud Ram and Ewe Sale of Beau Geste Farms and Rockville Stud Farm. This auction, held at the Fairgrounds, Oskaloosa, Iowa, brings together some outstanding purebred Suffolks of P. J. Rock and Son, Drumheller, Alberta, Canada, and Roy B. Warrick and Son, Oskaloosa, Iowa. The rams are big, heavy-boned, with depth and thickness, the type preferred in the western sheep States and the type that both Messrs. Rock and Warrick hope will gain favor in the farm flock area.

An average of \$259 per head was paid on 25 Suffolk rams while 27 Suffolk ewes averaged \$209.26. Two animals brought \$1,000 each. One was a Suffolk ram lamb consigned by P. J. Rock and Son and purchased by E. Ervin Eldredge, Lakefield, Connecticut. The other was a yearling ewe also consigned by P. J. Rock and Son and purchased by Bert Sands and Sons, Beeman, Iowa. Top-selling yearling Suffolk ram was consigned by Roy B. Warrick and Son and purchased at \$825 by Robert A. Harvey, Greybull, Wyoming and Don Faxon, Powell, Wyoming.

Rams were purchased for shipment to



Philip Rock with top-selling \$1000 ram lamb at annual Suffolk Stud Ram and Ewe Sale of Beau Geste Farms and Rockville Stock Farm at Oskaloosa, Iowa, June 8, 1953. Purchaser was E. Ervin Eldredge, Lakefield, Connecticut.—NWGA Photo

the following States: Rhode Island, Illinois, Indiana, Alabama, Tennessee, Missouri, Texas, Wisconsin, Minnesota, South Dakota, Wyoming, Massachusetts, Oklahoma, Maine, Connecticut, and Louisiana.

The day previous to the sale, Dewey W. Jontz, secretary, Iowa Sheep Association, conducted a demonstration on proper trimming and blocking of a ram. E. E. Marsh, assistant secretary of the National Wool Growers Association, spoke on the type of Suffolks popular in the National Ram Sale and also told of National Association activ-

ities. Auctioneers were Earl Wright, Mt. Gil-ead, Ohio, and Earl O. Walter, Filer, Idaho.

—E. E. Marsh

## Mollin Urges Reductions

**A**CCORDING to F. E. Mollin, executive secretary, American National Cattle-men's Association, "if the cattle industry is to solve its own problems without Government support, there must be a substantial reduction in cow and heifer numbers this summer and fall in order to bring beef supplies more nearly in line with demand." Mollin urges producers to plan on marketing heavy heifer calves and yearlings which could go into slaughter if there is a light demand this fall. He also suggests holding some steer calves and yearlings as partial replacement for the she stuff reduced pending a determination of feeder demand. He stated further, "I think we all agree that it will be better to take low prices for cows this summer and fall than to find we have continued to build up cattle numbers to the detriment of the industry and the public for years to come." Liquidation of cows started a little in May. This and the heavy slaughter of fat cattle so far this year should at least slow the increase in numbers. However, most observers believe cattle numbers are destined to continue up for another 2 years.

## Adel Targhee Rams



Raised at Cascade by

**SIEBEN LIVE STOCK CO.**

10 yearling rams selling at  
the National Ram Sale

*Henry S. Hibbard*

MANAGER

Helena, Montana



# The Auxiliaries

EAT LAMB WEAR WOOL... FOR HEALTH • BEAUTY AND GOODNESS SAKE

## Nevada

**T**HE Reno Branch of the Women's Auxiliary of the National Wool Growers Association met for luncheon and business meeting at the Circle RB Lodge in Reno on June 6th. Mrs. Steve Landa, president, presided.

The following committees were appointed:

Revising Constitution and By-Laws—Mrs. Graham Sanford, Mrs. John E. Humphrey, Mrs. Vernon Metcalf, and Miss Grace Dangberg.

Luncheon Arrangements — Mrs. Alfonso

Sario, Mrs. Justo Munoz, and Mrs. Raymond Borda.

Washoe County Fair Booth — Mrs. Charles Aldabe.

Publicity — Mrs. Vernon Metcalf.

"Make It Yourself-With Wool" Director — Mrs. John E. Humphrey.

It was decided to hold a minimum of four meetings a year, the president being authorized to call special meetings when needed.

Special guests were Miss Isidora Garalde Sario of Madrid, Spain, and Miss Kathryn Cannon of Dayton, Nevada.

## Texas

**T**HE Auxiliary of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers Association met in Marfa, Texas, June 6, 1953, for its second quarterly meeting.

Plans were made for the "Miss Wool" show which will be held in San Angelo, September 5th, in the Municipal Auditorium. This will be an outstanding event in the 1953 promotion of wool in Texas. It is the objective of the Wool Promotion Chairman, Mrs. E. S. Mayer, and the members of the Auxiliary to make the event, National. "Miss Wool's" wardrobe will be garments styled by outstanding designers. Contest forms have been sent to all Texas colleges, deans of women, college newspapers and editors, Chambers of Commerce and Junior Chambers of Commerce.

## South Dakota



South Dakota group studying Sewing Contest Rules with Mrs. Alice M. Blake, State Contest Director, fourth from left.

**M**RS. Alice M. Blake, State director of "Make It Yourself-With Wool" contest and Mrs. Rudie Mick, State auxiliary president of South Dakota, have conducted a number of informal gatherings of young ladies and their mothers who are interested in the wool sewing contest. Mrs. Blake explains the rules of the contest, answers questions on sewing, suitable materials to be used, and proper fitting.

One such meeting was held recently in Newell, South Dakota, at the home of Mrs. Alfred Burke.

## Utah

**T**HE Salt Lake District Utah Wool Growers Auxiliary held their "Make It Yourself With Wool" fashion show at the University of Utah's new Home Living Center, May 27th. Twenty-six girls entered. Six top winners were chosen to enter the State contest in September.

Tea was served to 100 friends and parents.  
—Mrs. S. I. Greer



## Columbias

← We had the Champion Pen of 3 Ewes at the National Columbia Show in '46, '47 and '48; Champion Ram and Champion Ewe in '51.

We will be selling another **QUALITY** consignment of **COLUMBIAS** at the **NATIONAL RAM SALE**, Ogden, August 20 and 21.

**MARK BRADFORD**

**SPANISH FORK  
UTAH**

## CROSSBREDS

**RAMBOUILLET-LINCOLN**

**SUFFOLK-HAMPSHIRE**

We will have a good consignment of rams at the **National Ram Sale**  
**August 20-21**

These yearling rams are April born and were run on high mountain range in a herd of 2500 as lambs. About half of them were used for breeding last December. They have grazed in a 400-acre sagebrush hill pasture since May first. They are range-raised and well grown but not petted.

We have raised whiteface rams continuously since 1895 and blackfaces since 1923. Our whiteface herd rams run on range all year; fleeces averaged 22.4 pounds.

**COVEY - BAGLEY - DAYTON**

**COKEVILLE, WYOMING**



Winning contestants at the Salt Lake District (Utah Wool Growers Auxiliary) "Make It Yourself—With Wool" Fashion Show. Left to right, Fae Millerberg, Janet Sjoblom, Margo Sitirou, Karen Jarvis, Janice Christenson and Jean Gough.

## Good Idaho Ram Sale Coming Up

I see this as an opportunity to put in a plug for the 32nd Annual Idaho Ram Sale to be held at Filer, Idaho, on August 5th. We do not want to pass up a chance for a little free advertising which will not only reach our Idaho sheepmen but our friends throughout the West who pretty regularly attend this great Suffolk show and sale.

This is strictly a Suffolk and Suffolk-Hampshire sale. I do not want to be accused of expanding on the truth, but I believe that this is the largest and finest sale, strictly of that breed, in the West. There will be around 650 rams offered. These are now being carefully selected by our Ram Sale Committee.

Immediately after the sale the Executive Committee of the Idaho Wool Growers Association will hold their midyear meeting in the Park Hotel in Twin Falls. There will be a banquet in the evening.

I almost forgot to mention that the evening of August 4th is important too. The Filer Kiwanis Club has, for many years, dined and entertained all visitors to the ram sale the evening prior to the sale and this year is no exception. I know from experience that we are all very welcome.

—John Noh

June 26, 1953

## Successful Midwest Columbia Meeting

THE 1953 annual meeting of the Columbia Sheep Breeders Association of America was held in Kansas City, Missouri, May 25-26 with members of the Mid-West

Columbia Sheep Breeders Association as hosts. The first day started off with a tour through the Kansas City plant of Armour Packing Company where an interesting discussion on various grades of lamb carcasses was led off by Jim Bartholomew, head lamb buyer. In the afternoon an inspection, demonstration and discussion of Columbia sheep was conducted at the Mid-West Wool Warehouse. The sheep were furnished by Mr. Donald Pharis, Liberty, Missouri, and those taking part in the panel were Everett Vannorsdel, H. E. Van

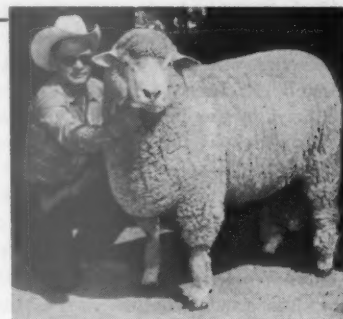
Campen, Mark Bradford, Alma Esplin, U. S. Archibald, and A. J. Dexter. There was also a trimming and shearing demonstration by Mr. Henry Garnett of Columbia, Missouri, and the value of proper preparation of wool for market was discussed. At the Tuesday morning meeting reports were made by the various committee chairmen and Mr. A. K. Powell of Sisseton, South Dakota was elected president for the coming year and H. E. Van Campen of Kansas City, Missouri, vice president.

## Quality Columbias

For the Better Columbias, See Our Consignment at Ogden, August 20-21.

At right, 330-pound yearling ram, sire of our consignment, Champion at Colorado State Fair and National Western, '52 and '53.

R. J. "BOB" SHOWN MONTE VISTA, COLORADO



## Columbias....

Our usual high-quality consignment of COLUMBIAS will be entered in the NATIONAL RAM SALE, Ogden, August 20 and 21:

2 STUDS; 1 PEN OF 5 REGISTERED; 2 PENS OF 10 RANGE

All Alert, Active Yearling Rams

Registered Rams and Ewes and Range Rams For Sale At The Ranch At All Times

MARK B. HANSON

SPANISH FORK  
UTAH

## ● COLUMBIAS ●

Our consignment to the

National Ram Sale  
Ogden, Utah  
August 20-21

Will be made up of highest quality Columbia yearlings.

Your careful inspection of them is invited.



C. W. DORNEY — Monte Vista, Colo.

## Mamie's Little Lamb

UTAH's wool industry was in the social spotlight at the Nation's capital on June 17, 1953. Occasion was a luncheon and surprise gift shower at which the First Lady was honored by the 83rd Congressional Wives Club. The gift with the most personal touch and the one singled out for special press coverage was that of Mrs. Douglas R. Stringfellow and Mrs. William A. Dawson, the wives of Utah's congressional delegation. It was a pale green blanket with a lamb outlined in the center in white wool. Under the lamb stitched in script were the words, "Mamie's Little Lamb." Source of the blanket was symbolized in the beehives in gold wool that adorned each corner. Mrs. Eisenhower assured the donors that the blanket would be kept in a very coveted spot in her boudoir.

The blanket was made specially by the Baron Woolen Mills of Brigham City, Utah, of Utah grown wool. In view of the critical position of the wool industry, the gift was undoubtedly a most appropriate and timely one.



"Mamie's Little Lamb" — That's what it says on the green blanket of Utah wool presented to Mrs. Eisenhower (right) by Mrs. Douglas R. Stringfellow (left) and Mrs. William A. Dawson at luncheon and gift-surprise party with which the 83rd Congressional Wives Club recently honored the First Lady.—Wide World Photos, Inc.

## Long Beach Convention Reservation Blank

The center insert in the June Wool Grower gives a full list of hotel and motel accommodations available for the 89th Annual Convention of the National Wool Growers Association, December 7-10, 1953 at Long Beach, California. Please refer to it in filling out this blank.

### HOTEL/MOTEL RESERVATION APPLICATION

Mail to: **NATIONAL WOOL GROWERS ASSOCIATION**  
414 Pacific National Life Building  
Salt Lake City 1, Utah

Please reserve \_\_\_\_\_ (Singles) at \$ \_\_\_\_\_ (Rate) \_\_\_\_\_ (Doubles) at \$ \_\_\_\_\_ (Rate)  
\_\_\_\_\_ (Suites) at \$ \_\_\_\_\_ (Rate) \_\_\_\_\_ (Twins) at \$ \_\_\_\_\_ (Rate)

for the 89th Annual Convention of the National Wool Growers Association, December 7-10, 1953.

Give your 1st, 2nd and 3rd choice for hotel or motel. We will attempt to make reservation at hotel or motel of your first choice. If rooms are all taken at the hotel or motel prior to receipt of reservation we will try hotel of second choice, etc.

\_\_\_\_\_ 1st Choice; \_\_\_\_\_ 2nd Choice; \_\_\_\_\_ 3rd Choice  
Please include deposit of \$5.00 for each person. Do not send cash.

Arrival Date \_\_\_\_\_ at \_\_\_\_\_ (Hour) Departure Date \_\_\_\_\_

Rooms requested above will be occupied by: (please print or type and use extra sheet if necessary.)

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (Signed)  
\_\_\_\_\_ (Address)



# this month's Quiz

## What Method Do You Prefer In Docking and Castrating Lambs?

I am using the elastic ring docking method this year. I have used it before and changed back and forth but it seems safer at the time of docking.

—Charles F. Burton  
Parowan, Utah

RUBBER rings have proved satisfactory in our range operation. However, we feel that in using a knife and disinfecting the sheep we get fewer fly blows, etc. In a range operation we can't see that either method has all the advantages.

—Don H. Brown  
Manti, Utah

WE prefer rubber bands because we never have any loss, any infection, or any fly trouble with bands. Also, the set-back to the lamb is so slight as to be unnoticeable and no big castrating or docking job builds up. One person can band lambs with ease, and we band the previous day's lambs each morning at ages from six to 24 hours, unless a ewe and lamb are kept in for some reason.

One essential precaution with banding is not to try to move banded lambs for an hour or so after banding as they won't follow, but will lie around and kick for 30 minutes or so.

—Earl E. Cress  
Westcliffe, Colorado

MY method is to dock lamb's tail with Elastrator rubber bands and castrate with knife and draw with teeth. This method assures no mistakes on castrating (no unknown stags) and eliminates the lamb's tail without loss of blood. Also, lambs are not so stiff as when tail is eliminated by other methods.

This method is also easier so far as manpower and equipment is concerned.

—J. Grant Broadbent  
Lyman, Wyoming

I use a knife and dock my lambs and put a disinfectant on them when they are between one week and 15 days old. I have docked lambs this way for 25 years and lost one lamb from this method. I don't think much of this rubber-band docking.

—Donald H. Remington  
Fairpoint, S. Dakota

WE have used the Elastrator rubber band method the last four years and find it saves in labor and lambs. The rubbers are applied in the first mixing pens on lambs two days old with no bad results and then the lambs are free to range until shearing in any size bunches desired.

—D. F. Lange  
Palouse, Washington

I find the Elastrator method of docking and castrating lambs superior to the knife, as the lamb has no set-back and the danger of infection is very rare.

—Carl P. Dahlquist  
Ft. Bridger, Wyoming

THE method we prefer in docking and castrating is the Elastrator. We use this at the time we turn the ewe with her lamb out of the small pen.

This method doesn't require any additional labor and seems to be less harmful to the lambs. It also eliminates the danger of infection and bleeding that goes with the previous method we used — that of burning the tails off with a hot, sharp iron and cutting the scrotum and removing testicles.

—Ernest Skinner  
Grace, Idaho

I prefer to use the Elastrator and rubber rings over the old method. I think it's much easier on the lambs and it can be done any time. That is, one doesn't have to wait for a good day. We usually wait until the lambs are about 2 weeks old or even a little older.

I also use the Elastrator to castrate my calves.

—Floyd V. Riggs  
Newell, South Dakota

I prefer the rubber or Elastrator method of docking lambs for our situation. We shed lamb and do the lambs as we turn them out at a day or so old. They are not in pain very long and your work is over with as far as docking is concerned. You do not have trouble with the weather and you do not have to corral your sheep to dock. You are through as soon as you turn them out of the sheds. We used to use the hot-iron-and-knife method but like the rubber much better—no loss of blood

and no flies, and lambs get along fine. We have used the rubber method for the last three years.

—Lester Skinner  
Nounan, Idaho

WE still use the old method of knife and teeth for castrating and use a hot iron for docking. Some of our neighbors use the rubber band for both and have good success. I have been afraid to try it as we lamb fairly early—March 1st—and do not ship our lambs until September 10th, so any buck lamb has a chance to work and cause a lot of out-of-season lambs.

—Siddoway & Son  
by R. K. Bill Siddoway  
St. Anthony, Idaho

THE method I prefer in docking lambs is the old pocket knife one. I have used the hot irons and they left a scab that festered and we doctored maggots all summer. I haven't tried the elastic bands, as all the information I can get from those that have used them is they do not recommend them for May docking.

I use the pocket knife and mix a solution of warm water, creso dip and pine tar, heavy on the pine tar, and swab each lamb. This seems to work very well. The lambs dry up quickly and very seldom do I have any fly blow. On our ewe lambs this year I have used Blood Stopper after the creso-pine tar swab as they bleed more due to cutting their tails shorter. I have had very good results with this so far and our lambs are all docked for this year.

—Cecil Byram  
Ogden, Utah

HYND Bros. Company have been in the sheep business for over 50 years and I believe have tried about every method of lamb docking and castrating that is in the book, but for the past seven years we have been using Elastrators on both our lambs and calves with very good results.

We have found it is faster and cheaper. It also eliminates any loss from docking or castration. We mark our lambs at from 5 days to a week old and this is done with our regular help and as part of the daily routine around the lambing sheds, it taking two men about 45 minutes per 100 head of lambs.



## THE HAMPSHIRE

**Sure I'm In Demand  
I Produce *More lbs.*  
of Lamb Per Ewe**

Breeder's list and information of  
**AMERICAN HAMPSHIRE SHEEP ASSOCIATION**  
72-W Woodland Ave. — Detroit 2, Michigan

## COLUMBIA SHEEP

*The All American Breed*



Attention:

*Columbia Breeders and Buyers!*  
1953 National Columbia Show-Sale  
Sioux Falls, South Dakota  
October 5-6

**COLUMBIA SHEEP BREEDERS  
ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA**  
Alma Esplin, Sec'y, Box 315, Logan, Utah



### Select from the Best!

At the National Ram Sale, Ogden, August 20 and 21, I will offer another choice consignment of Columbia stud, registered and range rams. They are produced from the same U. S. Experiment Station bloodlines as my previous high-quality National Sale offerings.

**Pete Thomas**

**Malad, Idaho**

This makes the work faster and cheaper as it is done each day and not requiring the extra help of the slower process of hot iron or knife.

I do not believe anybody has ever docked lambs with hot iron or knife, without a certain amount of loss from rupture, loss of blood, or shock, but I cannot truthfully place my finger on a single lamb that we have lost in the seven years from any of these effects. Also they don't seem to go through the set-back from not nursing or feeding, for in ten minutes after docking they are all on their feet and you would never know that anything had ever happened. We could have lost a few from infection but not above the loss from the other methods.

—Jack Hynd, Jr.  
Hynd Bros.  
Cecil, Oregon

### Blue Tongue Vaccine About Ready

THE University of California School of Veterinary Medicine says that an experimental vaccine to combat blue tongue will be ready soon to release to manufacturers. The vaccine has been developed by successive transfers of live virus, originally from infected sheep, through 30 generations in fertile eggs. It was deemed necessary to develop an American vaccine instead of using the formula developed in South Africa by R. A. Alexander, the South African scientist who recently visited this country, to avoid any danger of introducing a virulent type of the disease into this country. In South Africa fatality from this disease is high while in this country it isn't often fatal.

### Heat Affects Fertility

THAT high summer temperatures affect fertility of rams was asserted by James M. Shelton at the Sonora (Texas) Experiment Station Field Day, May 16th. Shelton has done considerable research work on this subject at the Texas A. & M. College and showed by charts how the fertility of the ram varies in proportion to the heat. In extremely hot weather the fertility of the ram is negligible or he is completely sterile. Hence Shelton recommended early breeding (in June rather than July and August) for best results. His experiments also show that excessive fat increases the suffering of the ram during the hot summer, but he did not disclose that skin folds reduce the ram's ability to withstand heat. Six weeks is usually required for a ram to recover fully from sterility caused by heat or sickness.

## Panamas... with Quality

Again at the National Sale we will offer hardy, open-faced, smooth, large strain, mutton conformation PANAMAS, with fine, dense fleece. Raised to give service.

- One Pen Five Registered Yearlings
- One Pen Five Range Yearlings

For Sale at Ranch: Yearlings and Lambs

**Harry Meuleman & Sons**

Phone 902F13 — Rupert, Idaho

### FOR TOP QUALITY PANAMA RAMS ....

with years of good breeding

Look at my consignment at the  
NATIONAL RAM SALE or my  
rams at the ranch.

**JOE HORN, Rupert, Idaho, R. #2**

### ATTENTION

**200 Top Rambouillet Range Rams  
\$40 Per Head**

Every Ram Guaranteed — One or a Carload These Rams Are Well Grown and Carry the best Bloodlines Obtainable (Performance in Texas Shows and Sales Have Proven This). They are Bred to Produce MORE POUNDS or HIGHEST QUALITY WOOL on BIG, SMOOTH, MUTTON-TYPE Bodies. Shorn in April — Ready to Go Now.

Visitors and Inquiries Always Welcome  
Also Select Stud Rams At All Times

**Pat Rose, Jr.**

208 Duke St.

Del Rio, Texas

## Seventh Annual All-American CORRIEDALE

**SHOW & SALE**

Columbia, Missouri — July 27 & 28



53 yearling Rams — 82 Yearling Ewes  
36 consignors from nine states

First Annual  
**EASTERN DISTRICT CORRIEDALE SALE**  
Harrisburg, Pa., August 7 & 8  
Approximately 50 Rams — 100 Ewes

For catalog both sales, write  
Rollo E. Singleton, Secretary  
**AMERICAN CORRIEDALE ASSOCIATION**  
108 Parkhill Ave. Columbia, Mo.

# AROUND THE *Range Country*

Around the Range Country gives our readers a chance to express their opinions about anything pertaining to the industry or about life in general. In offering this space for free expression of thought, the National Wool Grower assumes no responsibility for any statement made. Statements about the weather and range conditions are taken from U. S. Weather Bureau report for the week ending June 22, 1953.

## ARIZONA

No rain. Cool spell 17th to 19th with light frost above 7,000 feet in north on 19th. Rapid rise in temperature to well above normal by 21st.

## CALIFORNIA

Temperatures averaged from near normal to below normal. Light, scattered precipitation in Sierra Nevadas and South Coastal areas. On north coast, all crops progressing satisfactorily. On central coast, warmer weather needed for optimum development of crops.

## COLORADO

Temperatures averaged nearly normal in west, to above elsewhere. Precipitation near normal; locally heavy from thunderstorms. On 19th snow fell at higher elevations; 10-foot drifts on road leading to Mt. Evans. Hot,

dry winds did some damage to small grain and sorghum fields. Many pastures and ranges need more moisture. Livestock very good.

**Westcliffe, Custer County**  
June 16, 1953

Due to the cold spring, grass was late. The lack of early June moisture has made it currently very dry except irrigated pastures. Stock do not go on the National Forest here; all permits ended two years ago. Our percentage of lambs saved is good even though yearlings make up 20 percent of the herd. We have had the smallest loss this year that we have ever had. All the wool in this area was consigned either through the marketing association or private concerns.

We have two fine products: advertising will sell them at prices which will be profitable to the operator who puts enough brains into the business to make it reasonably efficient.

—Earl E. Cress

**Craig, Moffat County**  
June 18, 1953

We have had a little more wind and rain than normal, but I believe the feed on the range is about average. I take my sheep to the summer range between June 15th and July 12th, and feed prospects are good. Our lamb crop will be about the same as last year. It appears that the expenses are going to out-do the income.

—H. C. Culverwell

## For Top Breeding Vigor ...PURINA OMOLENE



Ewes and bucks need to be in the peak of condition at breeding time. The ewe has a big strain on her body... producing lambs, making milk, growing wool. If not in condition, she may miss heats or fail to settle. A common practice is to flush ewes by turning them on lush pasture so they'll be nutritionally fit. But range is often brown at this time

of year... so get ewes and bucks in top condition with Purina Omolene.

Purina Omolene, with its quality grains, molasses content, blend of protein, vitamins and minerals, is ideal for flushing ewes and conditioning bucks. Ask your Purina Dealer to show you Purina Omolene. See why it's a favorite with sheepmen everywhere!

### PURINA CHOWS ARE MICRO-MIXED

All Purina Chows are Micro-Mixed to assure you of ever-better quality. This special quality-control process makes every bite of Chows contain the desired level of antibiotics, vitamins, minerals, and other materials needed in such tiny quantities.



**RALSTON PURINA COMPANY**  
Denver • Pocatello • Minneapolis



## IDAHO

Substantial rains early in week in north; otherwise precipitation less than in any week during past month. Temperatures still averaged below normal in all sections. Crop growth very good. Range generally excellent.

**Nounan, Bear Lake County**  
June 20, 1953

Feed has been fairly good since the first of June but it was poor before that due to cold weather. We go on the summer range July 1st; as yet the feed is poor. We have not had a reduction in our forest permits yet this year. We saved very near the same number of lambs this year as last, with an average of 105 lambs per one hundred ewes.

—Lester Skinner

**Grace, Bannock County**  
June 28, 1953

We have had very good feed up to now due to the unusually wet spring but it is very dry at present. We go on the summer range July 1st and prospects for feed look good. Bear Lake County Wool Pool sold their pool to the Inland Wool Company for 53.5 cents per pound. It would

seem the sheep industry will, of necessity, have to make its adjustment to lower prices as well as other livestock. We may feel it a little more because of the high prices we've had in the past few years.

—Ernest Skinner

**St. Anthony, Fremont County**  
June 15, 1953

The feed was slow in coming but has been good to excellent since June 1st. At the present time it is very good. We move our sheep to the summer range about July 1st to 5th. Prospects for feed are good if we get a few more June showers in the mountains. We graze on a National Forest; no reduction has been made in our permitted numbers. We have fewer lambs per 100 ewes this year due to poor bucking conditions last fall; about 145 percent in 1952 and 135 percent this year.

Most of the wool has gone under the non-recourse loan program at 45 to 50 cents per pound. A few sales at 50 cents have been made.

The labor situation seems to be our number one problem. Increased taxes and feed costs, along with lower prices for lamb and wool, have taken all the profit from the sheep business. —R. K. Siddoway

## MONTANA

Seasonable temperatures. Light showers, except moderate to heavy in eastern tier of counties. Excellent stands of spring-seeded crops and lush growth of ranges, hay, and meadows in all areas. Summer fallow work late due to wet fields. Winter wheat heading in warm areas; joint or boot stages in north.

**Bigtimber, Sweet Grass County**  
June 16, 1953

The Sweet Grass County wool pool sold April 28th to R. H. Lindsay and Company for 60 cents straight for flock and buck wool, but no crutchings or tags included. A few ewes and lambs changed hands in the wool for \$29 per pair. These were two- and three-year-old ewes that had a very good percentage of lambs.

The weather and feed conditions have been much better than last year due to the good rains and warm weather of late. We move to the summer range about July 1st and prospects for feed are good. We had practically no loss this spring and the number of lambs saved was above average.

—J. G. Johnson

## NEVADA

Showers over much of northeast. Temperatures lowered near end of week in shower areas. Adequate soil moisture and warm weather maturing crops nicely in northwest. Continued dry in east and south.

## NEW MEXICO

Warm at beginning of week, followed by considerably cooler Wednesday through Friday; warmer again at close. General showers Wednesday through Friday moderately heavy locally in central but generally light elsewhere. Ranges some improvement, except in northeast. Livestock mostly good.

## OREGON

Cool, cloudy, wet weather beginning of week, much improved by middle. Cool, wet weather damaged cut hay and delayed haying, which being rushed after midperiod. Farm work late in most western areas. Livestock in very good condition.

**Cecil, Morrow County**  
June 18, 1953

Feed conditions are better than the last two years; in fact, late rains have made high elevation feed look very good. Sheep go on the National Forest July 1st with excellent feed prospects. We continue this year with our usual allotment numbers. We did not have any serious loss this year; in fact I believe less than normal. Practically all wool was sold in this area this

3rd Annual Washington

# RAM SALE

**Tuesday, August 4, 1953 — 12:15 p.m.**

LIVESTOCK PAVILION

WASHINGTON STATE COLLEGE

PULLMAN, WASHINGTON

## 195 PUREBRED YEARLING RAMS

Singles, Registered and Range Rams

COLUMBIAS	—	TARGHEES	—	CORRIEDALES
SUFFOLKS	—	HAMPSHIRE	—	SOUTHDOWNS

All Rams Will Be Graded on Monday, August 3, 1 p.m.  
Only Rams Grading 1 or 2 Will Be Sold

Sponsored by: WASHINGTON WOOL GROWERS, DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY and AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE, THE STATE COLLEGE OF WASHINGTON.

For Catalog, write:

Ron Baker, Sales Manager, A. H. Dept., Washington State College, Pullman

spring, mostly contracted during March and April. Wool of fine grades sold at from 50 cents, early, to 68 cents of late. Coarser wools are slow in moving, with considerable amount going into the Government program. All wool is of very good quality this season.

With possibly more reciprocal trade agreements with the rest of the world, it seems to me that the only outlook for the sheepman is to figure how we can produce our product more cheaply, such as through better management and improvement of our pastures and hay grounds.

—Jack Hynd, Jr.

### SOUTH DAKOTA

Crops rapid growth with moisture adequate and above-normal temperatures. Corn averages 4 to 8 inches high. First cutting of alfalfa hay producing large tonnage. Prospects continued favorable for wild hay. Pastures and ranges making rapid recovery.

**Fairpoint, Meade County**  
June 20, 1953

The weather has been cool with lots of rain and the grass is the best for years. Sheep go to the summer range about May 15th and feed there is very good. I own my range and rent some from private owners. Last year the number of lambs saved was good; this year it was good here but north of us, because of a blizzard in April, it was very poor. No wool has gone under Government loans yet.

It has paid me well to put my ewe lambs in corn fields and let them eat the leaves and the corn before it gets bad weather and they go right to eating corn or cubes.

—Donald H. Remington

**Newell, Butte County**  
June 25, 1953

We have had plenty of rain so far during June and grass and range feeds are much better than last year. We move to the summer range between April 25 and May 1, or as soon as the pastures are ready. We have our own range which is fenced with woven wire into three different pastures so we can rotate. Part of it is under irrigation. We had a 100 percent lamb crop this year with no serious spring losses.

—Floyd V. Riggs

### TEXAS

Droughty conditions intensified over practically all areas. Light showers on High Plains ineffective due to afternoon temperatures over 100° in nearly all sections. Cotton severely damaged by drought in south; picking widespread in lower Rio Grande

Valley; conditions much better in central east and upper sections but rain needed badly. Droughty conditions intensified marketing of cattle as hopes for summer grass faded. Range grass adequate in east, but range practically bare in West.

### UTAH

Clear to partly cloudy skies with only traces of precipitation. Above normal temperatures on 16th and 17th. Grain crops light and progressing quite well in north, but only fair in south.

**Ogden, Weber County**  
June 13, 1953

Prospects for feed are better than average. We had heavy rain the first part of the month and feed is coming very fast now. July 10th is the date we move to the summer range and feed should be very good. We have had no reductions in forest permits. Our association purchased three permits last year to take care of a proposed 30 percent cut. We have had some losses due to coyotes, but nothing unusual.

It is a little early for buying yearlings here as most of the operators raise their own replacements. Those that do not usually buy later in the season. Some wool was sold the latter part of April at 62 cents.

—Cecil Byram

**Manti, Sanpete County**  
June 16, 1953

Even though we have had the most backward spring in ten years, we have had ample feed to take care of our stock. We move our sheep to the summer range July 1st and since there is a good snow cover, feed will be plentiful. About 1000 ewes froze to death out of the shearing corral this year. We are saving all the ewe lambs to help build up after this loss. No recent transactions in wool have been reported in this area but from \$17 to \$19 was paid for fine-wool yearling ewes recently.

Lack of stability in conditions and prices, along with the shortage of help, makes our industry very uncertain.

—Don H. Brown

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## Parowan, Iron County

June 13, 1953

I have turned my wool over for a Government loan at 57 cents Boston. I have heard of some clips selling at 55 to 60 cents here. I saved about the same number of lambs from ewes that lambed this year as last, but I had many more dry ewes than usual. Bloat is the cause of most of my losses as I lamb on alfalfa. I had some losses before lambing due to cold weather shearing.

Weather up to the last few days has been colder and with more wind than any spring I can remember. My sheep usually go on the summer range about the 15th of June but will try to hold off as the feed is very short and dry.

The sheep business is in a squeeze from high operating costs. It has a place in this area, and should be a good sound business.

—Charles F. Burton

## Nephi, Juab County

June 13, 1953

Lots of sheep are for sale but no takers. I sold 600 two-year-old ewes (out of wool) with lambs at side for \$21.50. Old pairs are going from \$12 to \$15. Some fine wool has been sold at 60 to 62 cents with half-blood going at 55 to 57 cents.

The season is later than last year but the feed should be good by June 20th.

We had some heavy losses at shearing time due to the cold weather and our lamb crop was only 75 percent of last year.

—Ralph Brough

## WASHINGTON

Cool over entire State; light frost in isolated low spots in Lincoln County on Wednesday night. Precipitation in eastern division—Yakima Valley trace to 0.10 inch. Most crops other than grass in west retarded by cool weather and lack of sunshine. Hay very rank and difficult to cut and cure.

## Dayton, Columbia County

May 21, 1953

I've seeded about one-third of my small wheat ranch (320 acres) to permanent pastures of intermediate wheatgrass and Ladak alfalfa in alternate rows and am experimenting some, trying to find how many hundred fat lambs I can raise per acre. To date I am aiming at three and am more than pleased at the results. Three fat lambs (and their mothers) will net a comparable income to a forty bushel wheat

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crop on summer fallow. At present prices the wool (from the ewes) just about pays their keep, and the nice thing about it all, they repeat the process year after year with little expense. Not a little satisfaction about the whole deal is the fact that they and the grass are building up my soil so that it is rapidly reaching something near its virgin state.

I feel the wool grower is experiencing a leveling out process that is bound to come to every commodity and industry sooner or later. It is unfortunate it should, have happened to us "sooner" but I think it may be a blessing if we can get organized to withstand further declines and hold our present line. Anyway, I feel optimistic this morning as we are having a grand rain and the pastures couldn't be better. Seventeen inches of rain is abundant to make wonderful dry land pastures in this country if we just get three or four such storms scattered along in the summer months.

—Ward Hoskins

#### Palouse, Whitman County June 22, 1953

The rainy spring has made plenty of feed on the spring range and commendable growth on the winter ranges. This summer we have one ewe band in the Springdale, Washington, area, and one ewe band on sweet clover. Losses so far this year have been very moderate and, there is perhaps a larger percentage of lambs saved this year. I know of no actual contracting of lambs or sales other than the usual market lambs; very little inquiry for other than slaughter lambs. Other than a few sales of fine wool, the CCC seems to be the only outlet for American wool.

—D. F. Lange

#### WYOMING

Temperatures averaged much above normal. Very little precipitation over and west of Continental Divide; precipitation much above normal in east, with Alva reporting nearly 3 inches.

#### Ft. Bridger, Uinta County June 17, 1953

The feed conditions on the range here have been below average for the first part of June. The month of May was very cold as was the first week of June. The feed is now growing very well with very warm weather.

I have fenced range for summer grazing and the feed prospects look good. The number of lambs saved are below a year

ago in this area. I have heard of no wool sales, as most of it is being consigned.

—Carl P. Dahlquist

#### Lyman, Uinta County June 16, 1953

While feed has improved due to the storms, it is not yet up to the standard of a year ago. Sheep enter the forest about July 1st and feed prospects appear favor-

able. Cold nights froze 10 to 20 percent of the lambs coming at night and as a result, percentage of lambs saved was lower than last year. A per head price of \$18 was reported paid for crossbred white-faced yearling ewes recently. Wool in this territory has been consigned or held by individual growers.

How can we operate on present level of expenses with our decreased income?

—J. Grant Broadbent

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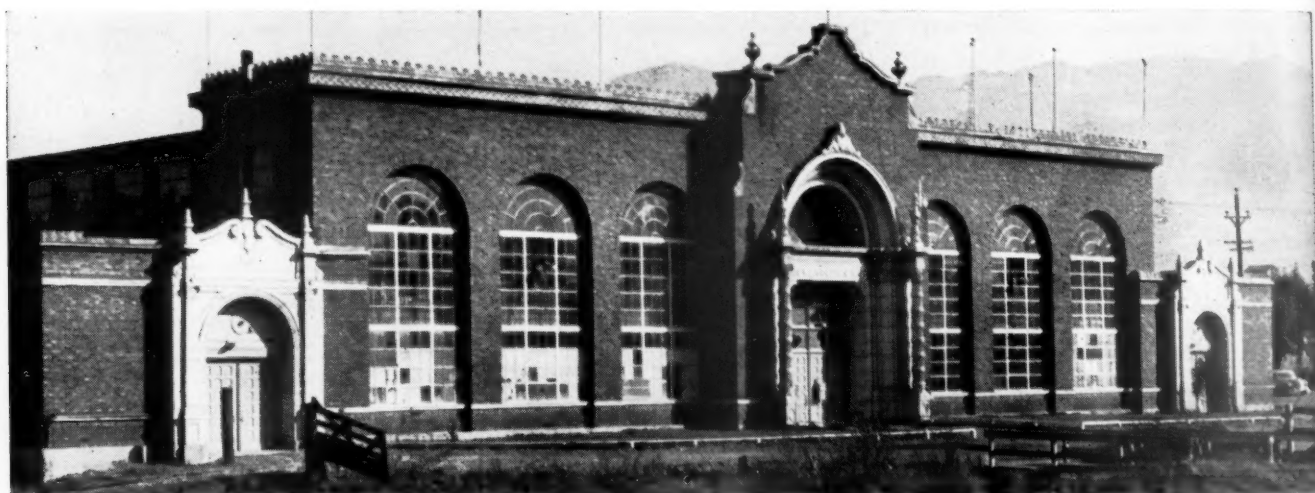
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